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AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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Bombay, 1st June 1863.

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Solicitor.—Messrs. Kelly and Hore.
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Secretary.—G. W. Terry, Esq.

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Under proper management, it is believed that such an Hotel cannot fail to be successful, and to return large profits to the Shareholders. Public opinion in Bombay is unanimous in favour of such an undertaking, and to those who have witnessed the marvellous development of Bombay within the past few years, and who know how eager is the demand for Hotel accommodation at present, it need not be pointed out to what an immense extent that demand will be increased within the next two or three years.

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Rev. A. R. Fennell, A. B.

With Power to add to their Number.

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Agents in London: Messrs Arbuthnot, Latham and Co.
Agents in Calcutta.
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co.
Agents in Bombay.
Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.

THIS Company was established in April 1862 with a capital of Rs. 1,50,000 subsequently increased to 3 lakhs. It has recently been decided to extend the capital still further to a total amount of Rs. 10,00,000.

The Company was originally formed for the cultivation of produce generally, but the Directors intend for the present to confine their operations to Coffee as that article appears to offer the greatest advantages.

The profits of Coffee cultivation when conducted with ordinary prudence are known to be very large. The "Wynaad Planters' Association" in reply to an enquiry made by Mr. E. G. Thomas, Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, recently declared the average profits to be about 25 per cent.

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Glen Coorg is situated on the Mangalore Ghat, at a distance of 8 Miles by hill, or 12 Miles by trunk road from Mercara. From Mangalore it is distant 60 Miles, water communication being available for about 20 Miles of that distance. The Estate contains about 1200 acres, of which 300 are already planted and in partial bearing. The remainder is fine forest with a sufficiency of grazing ground. The Directors have engaged a Manager of much experience in Ceylon and whose testimonials are of the highest order, and as the climate of Coorg has been proved to be perfectly adapted for Coffee Cultivation, there is every reason to hope that this Estate will become a valuable property.

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Applications for shares to be addressed to Messrs. Arbuthnot in Madras; Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., Calcutta:—or Ewart, Latham and Co., Bombay. Rs. 30 per share will be called up, on allotment—but the Directors do not anticipate that any further calls will be required during the present year.

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Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

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Two Months in the Confederate States, including a Visit to New Orleans under the dominion of General Butler, by an English Merchant	6	8

Ball Programme Cards, richly ornamented, and of assorted colours. Also Pencils for ditto.

A varied assortment of superior Steel Pens.—Nibs, and Barrel, double and single action,—Gillott's, Mitchell's Perry's, and Farquharson's.

FRESH ENGLISH VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

Vegetable Seeds, assorted, in packets, at Rs. 5 and 10
Flower Seeds do. do. ,, 3 and 5.

Also Vegetable Seeds as follows, available separately, at the prices affixed:—PEAS: Flannagan's Early, Rs. 1 per quart; Impl. Norfolk Marrow, Rs. 2 do.; Stuart's Paradise Marrow, Rs. 1 do.; Amazon, Rs. 1½ do.; Veitch's Perfection, Rs. 2 do.; Scarlet Sweet, White Sweet, Purple Sweet, Painted Lady, and Striped, 8 as. per oz.;—CABBAGES: Early Battersea, Red Pickling, 4 as. do.; Early York, 8 as do.;—BEANS: French, Rs. 1½ per quart;—LETTUCE: White Cos, Rs. 1 per oz.; and Drumhead, 8 as. per oz; Thousand Headed, 4 as. per oz.—RADISHES: Long Scarlet, and Red and White Turnip, Olive Shaped, and Wood's Frame, 4 as. per oz;—ONIONS White Spanish, Globe, Strasburg, and Brown Spanish, 12 as. per oz.;—TURNIPS: White Stone and Yellow Malta, 6 as. per oz.; Red Beet, Leeks, Green Curled Endive, Hogg's Newcastle Savoy, Nonsuch Red Celery, Imported Brussels Sprouts, and Sweet Marjoram, 8 as. per oz.; Kohl Rabi 6 as. per oz.; James's Middle Carrot 4 as. per oz.; Best Ridge Cucumber, Rs. 1 per oz. Water Cress, Rs. 1 per ½ oz. Corn Salad, 4 as. per oz.; Sage, 12 as. per ½ oz.; Stadtholder and London Cauliflower Rs. 1½ per oz.; Early and Late White and Purple Sprouting Brocoli, 12 as. per oz.; Enfield Matchless Parsley, Thyme and Vegetable Marrow, 4 as. per oz.; Rhubard, 12 as. per oz.; Newcastle Curled Borecole, 8 as. per oz.—FLOWER SEEDS: Mignionette, Rs. 1 per oz.; Hearts-ease, Rs. 2 per ½ oz.

24, Medow Street, CHESSON & WOODHALL.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

Also,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

THOMAS CRAWFORD
Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic, ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolio, Portmonaies, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

SILVER PLATE and ELECTRO SILVER WARE.

HERBERT & Co. beg respectfully to solicit the attention of residents in Bombay and at Outstations, to their unequalled Stock of Articles for the Table, comprising every description of Cruet, Pickle, Egg, Breakfast, and Tiffin Frames, Toast Racks, Muffineers, Salt-cellars, Butter Tubs, Coolers, &c., in a dozen, different varieties, Egg Warmers, Bread Baskets and Platters, Tea and Coffee Services, Side Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, of the newest patterns, Steak, Curry and Chop Dishes, Patent Urns, for making Tea or Coffee, Sugar Vases, Tea Salvers and Waiters, newly designed Crumb Brushes, Bread Knives, Dish Covers, Covers of every size for Glasses and Cups, &c., Fish Carvers of new patterns, well adapted for presents, Chocolate Bowls, also useful for Broth or Soup, Drinking Cups and Mugs. Aug-launs, *(or fire-holders for lighting Cheroots, &c.)*, Claret Jugs, Wine Flagons, Goblets, Sauce Boats, Candle sticks, Candelabra, Table Candlesticks; Chamber do., Flower Vases, Cigar Cases, Flasks, Hotwater Plates, Presentation articles for Wedding gifts, Birthday gifts, &c. &c., Ice Tongs, Marrow Scoops, and all the articles included in "*sets*" of Table Forks and Spoons, &c., including the "Prince of Wales" pattern. Novelties in Electroplate received by every Overland Mail direct from the makers.

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON, AND MUG.

In several handsome and elegant patterns, richly chased or engraved, and highly finished. In morocco case, silk and velvet lined. From, Cash Rs. 60 to 100 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON AND PLATE.

Beautifully engraved and ornamented and very highly finished. In cases as above. From, Cash Rs. 70 to 115 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON. In great variety, plain or engraved, and of the best finish. Fitted in handsome morocco cases silk and velvet lined. From, Cash Rs. 15 to... 35 0

LADIES' SILVER INKSTANDS.

Small Silver Inkstands, suited for Ladies' Davenports, with Silver Scallop Shellstands, and coloured glass Ink bottles, with sliding tops, Cash Rs. 25 0

SILVER CIGAR CASES.

Very rich Silver Cigar Cases, with hinge and spring catch, elaborately engraved or chased, and very highly finished, with scroll for engraving crest or initials. From Cash Rs. 45 to 60 0

SILVER ELECTRO-PLATED TEA AND COFFEE SETS,

CONSISTING OF
One Silver Electro-plated Tea Pot.
One Silver Electro-plated Coffee Pot.
One Sugar Pot, *gilt inside, with Cover.*
One Milk or Cream Jug, *gilt inside, with Cover.*
From Rs. 50 the entire set. Cash.

LUND'S PATENT LEVER CORKSCREW.

Complete Rs. 3 each. Cash.

The above is of the simplest construction—very strong, and is warranted to draw every Cork neatly without effort or labour on the part of the drawer.

WINE AND SPIRIT FLASKS.

A strong serviceable Flask, covered with Wicker, with double screw-on Patent tops, the outer one forming a small drinking cup.

From Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 each. Cash.

PRINCE OF WALES' pattern Sugar Sifters, beautifully finished and gilt. Rs. 6.

ICE TONGS of best silvered plate, tastefully ornamented. Rs. 5.

MARROW SCOOPS, extra strong, thickly coated with silver. Rs. 4.

TOAST RACKS of novel patterns. Rs. 7 to 25.

DESSERT, OR FRUIT KNIVES AND FORKS.

Square Mahogany Box, containing 12 Knives and 12 Forks, silvered blades, and prongs, with best Ivory handles, all neatly fitted up with blue lining, lock and key complete	50 0
MAHOGANY MOULDED BOX, containing 12 Knives and 12 Forks, silvered blades, &c. with plain mother-O'pearl handles	90 0
MAHOGANY MOULDED BOX, similar to the above, but with richly engraved and chased blades and prongs	120

N. B.—The two last Boxes contain each a large knife and fork, to match, for cutting open pines and large fruit.

MAHOGANY BOX, with two inner Trays, holding 18 pairs of highly finished Dessert Knives and Forks, richly engraved and chased blades, thickly silvered, the handles of mother O'pearl	175 0
ANOTHER BOX FITTED UP as the above, with 18 pairs best Dessert Knives and Forks, but of larger size and of richer design	190 0

ROYAL PATENTED IVORY SECURE-HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.—Especial attention is invited to the Secure Ivory-Handled and Balance Sheffield Table Cutlery, which is universally admitted to be *superior to all others.*

In this invention the *Tang*, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through *to the end of the handle*, and is there secured by a screw.

It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear.

The Sheffield Steel of which the blades are manufactured is of the very best quality, and the fine Ivory handles are in the most *perfect style of manufacture:*—

Table Knives	per dozen Rs.	22 0
Dessert Knives	,, ,,	17 8
Meat Carvers, one knife and one fork, per pair	,,	7 8
Game or Poultry Carvers, ditto		7 0

N.B.—It is known throughout India that this maker's Cutlery is fully up to the guarantee given with it, and is superior to all others. H. & Co. import only one quality, the above.

HOT PLATES, either for water or sand, the lower portion being made of pewter, it is not liable to breakage, and the plate is fastened on by a *guide catch* keeping the two portions together, each complete Rs. four	4 0
OVAL FLUTED pattern similar to the above, but of ornamental shape and finish. The dish complete comprising the lower dish with hot water compartment—the middle dish and the cover with a shifting handle (forming another dish)	20 0

N. B.—The above two kinds of dishes are made of cheap metal, which keeps a white polish.

ROUND DISHES, Electro silvered in three pieces.—Viz., the hotwater well or stand; the middle part or dish; and the cover	40 0
ROUND DISHES, Electro silvered upon white hard metal highly ornamented, and of a superior quality, in three pieces as those last mentioned; but having a divider to fit loose into the upper dish, forming three spaces for vegetables, &c., if required. Each Rs.	70 0
SMALL DISHES, suitable for Chops, Cutlets, Muffins, &c., composed of three pieces, i. e., warmer on feet with two handles, inner plate fitting tight on the warmer, and cover with shifting handle. Each Rs.	50 0

⁂ Four of the above form a very neat set of Vegetable Dishes.

BUTTER POTS, glass, with plated under dish and cover, with ornamental knob, opaque crystal, green, canary color, &c., round and oval, from Rs. 8, 10, 12, to	18 0
BUTTER COOLERS, all kinds and descriptions. Farm pattern, cage pattern, lion, royal, strawberry, &c., most elegant designs and of the first quality, Rs. 18, 20, 23, 25, 28, to	30 0

BEST ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.

The Spoons, Forks, &c. &c., of all the patterns mentioned below, are of the very best manufacture. The fabric of every article is of the best quality of German Silver, massive in make, and thickly coated with a deposit of pure silver, which will be found, under ordinary care, to wear well for years:—

	Patterns.				
	Plain.	King's	Albert.	Lilly.	Linear.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Table Forks ℔ doz.	27	42	42	40	36
Dessert Forks ,,	22	33	33	32	30
Table Spoons ,,	27	42	42	40	36
Dessert Spoons ,,	22	33	33	32	30
Tea Spoons... ,,	14	22	22	20	18
Egg do. gilt... ,,	12	22	22	22	18
Mustard do. do. ,,	12	22	22	22	18
Salt do. do. ,,	12	20	20	20	15
Sugar Tongs each.	2½	5	5	4½	4
Sugar Spoons ,,	2½	5	5	4½	4
Mustard Ladles ,,	1½	3	3	3	3
Gravy Spoons ,,	5	8	8	8	6½
Soup Ladle ,,	9	15	15	14	12
Sauce Ladle ,,	3½	4½	4½	4	4
Butter Knives ,,	3	5	5	4½	4
Pickle Forks ,,	1½	3	3	3	2½

⁂ The articles can be supplied in small quantities, to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.

Terms, Net Cash.

CARLTON CLUB BREAKFAST FRAMES.

Three different varieties of these useful and very pretty articles are now available, viz: Vine Leaf Pattern with cut glass Salt Tray, silver mounted Mustard, and silver mounted Pepper, both bottles of cut glass of the clearest crystal, the frame and ornamental handle beautifully chased and shaped,—a very handsome present. Rs. 12.

Vine Pattern Carlton Frame with long Pepper Castor, Salt Tray, and Mustard, all of best glass, similar to the above. Rs. 10.

Carlton House Pattern, three frosted glasses with silvered and gilt Spoons fitted in a raised stand of silvered plate, each for Pepper, Salt and Mustard, the handle of a bird pattern ornament. Each Rs. 5.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW,—

Continued.

FRESH INVOICES JUST LANDED.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC URNS FOR MAKING TEA OR COFFEE.—These useful articles have become highly popular in Bombay, and are in universal demand. The following list of Urns compose the present stock on hand:—

BLOCK TIN ELEGANT SEAMLESS URN, as bright as silver, not in the least liable to get out of order or become damaged in the course of wear and tear among native servants.

To hold one Pint	Rs. 8	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Registered	9	0
,, ,, ,, ,, with measure	9	8
,, ,, ,, ,, Extra strong	10	0

About twenty, of each of the above varieties, to select from.

To hold two Pints	12	[illegible]
,, ,, ,, ,, Registered	12	8
,, ,, ,, ,, with measure and extra strong	13	0

Twenty of this Pattern.

To hold three Pints	15	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Registered	16	[illegible]
,, ,, ,, ,, Extra strong and ornamented	17	0
To hold four Pints	20	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Superior	22	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Extra measure	23	0
To hold six Pints	28	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Ornamented	29	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Extra filter	31	0

A few only, of the above two sizes, are available.

COPPER BRONZED, with Silver-Plated Lever Tap, superior make, and very handsome.

To hold one Pint,—Plain	Rs. 22	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Ornamented	24	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Superior	25	8
To hold two Pints	27	0
,, ,, ,, ,, New model	29	8
,, ,, ,, ,, Extra finish	32	0
To hold three Pints	35	0
,, ,, ,, ,, best Patterns	40	0

This class (Bronzed) will be found very durable,—about twenty only, in hand.

BRITANNIA METAL, warranted a superior article; the quality of this metal is hard and resembles polished silver.

To hold one Pint	20	0
,, ,, ,, ,, New model	22	8
,, ,, ,, ,, Extra funnel	25	0
To hold two Pints	28	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Superior	30	8
,, ,, ,, ,, Improved Pattern	32	0
To hold four Pints	42	8
,, ,, ,, ,, Double filters	46	0
To hold six Pints	56	8

ELECTRO-PLATED, and richly engraved, very suitable for presents, being a novelty, at the same time a valuable and indispensable article of daily use.

To hold one Pint	30	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Elegantly ornamented	35	0
To hold two Pints	40	0
,, ,, ,, ,, Superior	45	0
To hold four Pints with double filters, &c., very handsomely finished	65	0

N. B.—The whole of the above are warranted "Loysel's Patent." *Beware of spurious imitations.*

For the convenience of Constituents the following Estimates are given of

ELECTRO-SILVERED SPOONS AND FORKS.

In full Sets and in half Sets.

The Spoons and Forks may be had in Full sets and Half sets, according to the following Table.

A FULL SET, COMPRISING:—	Plain. Rs.	Linear. Rs.	King's Rs.	Albert. Rs.	Lilly. Rs.
12 Table Spoons 12 Table Forks 12 Dessert Spoons 12 Dessert Forks 12 Tea Spoons 4 Salt Spoons 6 Egg Spoons 2 Mustard Spoons 1 Soup Ladle 2 Sauce Ladles 2 Gravy Spoons 1 Sugar Spoon 1 Butter Knife	155	208	243	243	232
A HALF SET, COMPRISING:—					
6 Table Spoons 6 Table Forks 6 Dessert Spoons. 6 Dessert Forks 6 Tea Spoons 2 Salt Spoons 3 Egg Spoons 1 Mustard Spoon 1 Soup Ladle 1 Sauce Ladle 1 Gravy Spoon 1 Sugar Spoon 1 Butter Knife	85	111	134	134	127

A MAHOGANY BOX elegantly fitted up with a complete set as above of the King's Pattern;—carefully arranged with a divided partition to lift out displaying the whole service. The box is neatly lined and measures 18 in. by 12 by 6 deep, the lid has a blank shield for name or device. Rs. 250.

☞ The above is worthy of notice; the plate being of the very best quality;—forms a handsome present.

BREAD PLATTERS.

BREAD PLATTERS, of best Swiss Maple Wood, full size, with handsomely carved borders of various mottoes and designs, a few of which are detailed below:—

"STAFF OF LIFE."
"WASTE NOT, WANT NOT."
"SPEED THE PLOUGH."
"TE DEUM LAUDAMUS."
"OUR DAILY BREAD."
&c. &c. &c.

Some are *without* mottoes on the borders, but have surrounding scroll work of Wheat ears and Wheat blades, and some with Wheat ears and blades with Poppy heads and leaves combined, forming a very elegant work of art. From Rs. 6, 8, and 10 each.

N. B.—It must be clearly understood that the above are of the best fabric and workmanship.

BREAD KNIVES, with the London-made Bread Blade, and with handsomely carved best Swiss Maple Wood Handles strongly ferruled, and in every way suitable to accompany the Platters. From Rs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 each.

UNITED SERVICE MUFFINEER FOR "PEPPER," "SALT," AND "CAYENNE."

The article is of the best Nickel Silver, richly Silver electro-plated; the lining is of superior slab-glass of thick and substantial manufacture, not in the least liable to breakage, and is admirably adapted for cleanliness and utility. The superior Slab-glass is of Opaque Light Green for "Pepper," of Opaque Cream White for "Salt," and of Blue for "Cayenne." Price Rs. 6 each, or Rs. 15 the set of three.

PORTABLE TABLE SERVICES,

Comprising the following:—3 Table Spoons, 3 Table Forks, 3 Dessert Spoons, 3 Dessert Forks, 3 Tea Spoons, 3 Egg ditto, 2 Salt ditto, 1 Mustard ditto, all of the plain pattern, and of the richest Electro-Silver ware. Also 3 Table and 3 Dessert Knives, a pair best Electro-plated Muffineers, a pair ditto Salt Cellars, with glass liners, and a handsome Mustard Pot, with ditto. Cash Price—Net, Rs 80.

Beefsteak Dishes, of best Britannia Metal.

Plain oblong and fluted oval Dishes, with warmers, of Britannia metal, each in three pieces. Per set of four. Cash Rs. 75.

AUGDANS.

Handsome Table Augdans of best Electro-Silver ware, richly chased, plated, and finished. Cash, Rs. 10, 12, to 15 each.

Handsome Double Branch Table Pedestals, with shifting branches and centre to form a single Table Pedestal at pleasure; very richly plated, chased, and ornamented. Per pair, Cash, Rs. 150.

FISH CARVERS.

In neat morocco cases, with round ends, silk and velvet lined.

Fish Carvers of various elegant patterns, having handsome pierced and engraved blades, and richly ornamented handles, of best Electro-silver plate. Rs. 20, 28, 30, 35 to 45.

PICKLE FRAMES.

Rich 2-bottle Pickle Frames, with rich chased and pierced sides, and massive cut-crystal jars; best plated on Nickel Silver, and highly finished. Cash, Rs. 50.

Ditto 3-bottle ditto, open pattern, with beaded belt and ornamented handle, having jars of best cut glass—a handsome article. Cash, Rs. 70.

Elegant 2-bottle ditto of neat and handsome patterns, with cut-glass bottles; best plated on Nickel Silver. Cash, Rs. 30 to 50.

Cruet Frames of other neat and well approved patterns, too numerous to detail; best plated on Nickel Silver, with 3, 4, 5, and 6 cut-glass bottles and of good finish. Cash, Rs. 20 to 40.

Cruet Frames with a "bell" in the centre, which strikes upon the handle being gently pressed down.

[These cruets are of new invention (the 7-bottle cruets revolve). Rs. 34 to 50.]

Electro-Silver Dish Covers in sets of 4, 5, 6, and 10 as follows: 20 inches; 18 inches; 16 inches; 14 inches; and 12 inches, &c.

Very elegant plain single dome Dish Covers, with hollow rim and rich bead mounted border and handles; best plated on Nickel Silver and highly finished. In sets of four as above. Cash, Rs. 300.

Very handsome ditto, with rich Grecian engraving, and beaded rim and handles. Best plated and finished as above. Per set Cash, Rs. 300.

Very neat Dish Covers, plain single dome, with engraved shield and beaded rim and handles. Ditto ditto Cash, Rs. 250.

Silver Electro-plated New Dish Covers, Lion pattern, in sets of 4 only. Rs. 150.

N. B.—Of excellent White Metal, Silver Electro-plated. Attention is directed to the striking Pattern of this new Dish Cover, and which, as will be observed, is manufactured at a remarkably moderate price.

Rampart Row, May 1863. HERBERT & Co.

New Advertisements.

WE hereby notify, that we have opened a BRANCH FIRM in London, and the same will be carried on under the name and style of S. P. FRAMJEE & Co.
SORABJEE and NOWROZJEE NANABHOY.
Bombay, 1st June 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees wanted for R E G 1/10—10 Pieces Machinery, shipped by R. E. Gibson, per Ship *Contest*, from Liverpool. If the above are not immediately claimed they will be landed by Captain Amy, at the expense and risk of the concerned
COUPLAND & Co., Agents for the *Contest*.
Bombay, 2nd June 1863.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Dovercourt*, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective Cargo, failing which they will be landed by Captain Heigho at the Custom House, at their expense and risk, who will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after it leaves the Ship.
FINLAY, SCOTT & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—No attention having been paid to the above Advertisement, Captain Heigho begs to inform Consignees that he has landed a number of Packages, the new Custom's regulations, and the near approach of the monsoon season not permitting any delay.
2nd June 1863.

FOR SALE.—A shipment of CORRUGATED SHEET IRON, just landed ex *Glee Maiden*. Apply to Messrs. GEORGE POLLEXFEN & Co., Apollo Street.

ADDITIONAL ROOMS have been added to the Cambridge Hotel, and are now available for the wet season.

TO LET.—Light Carriages and very quiet Saddle Horses for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Terms Rs. 65 per month.
THOS. GAYNOR.

TO LET.—One large and one small Godown. Apply at No. 10, Hummum Street.

WHITWORTH'S RIFLES.—The undersigned have received a small consignment of Whitworth Rifles, produced by the Whitworth Rifle Company, which they are prepared to sell at the following prices:—

	Rs.
Rifle complete with sling, muzzle stopper snap cap, and sword bayonet	125
Or without bayonet	115

Bullets and lubricating wads can also be supplied.
Bombay, 2nd June 1863. W. NICOL & Co.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
Capital £2,000,000.
Accumulated Fund, £2,122,828.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks against fire on Buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

Pucka-built and Tiled Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay insured on the most favorable terms.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd June 1863. Agents.

For Sale.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—A desirable Property at Bandora. Apply to Jehangeer Nowrojee H.M. Dockyard.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by Robert Cocks & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.
Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—A first-rate Telescope Rifle. By Robertson. Price Rs. 400.
McCOMBIE and WRIGHT.

FOR SALE.—250 Barrels Fresh American Flour, Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—216 Cases Fresh AMERICAN TObacco, 2s. and 10s. of superior quality. Apply to
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE, ex *Mystery* from London, Morice Cox & Co.'s Pale Ale, in excellent condition. Price Rs. 5½ per dozen, Quarts. Apply to GREY & Co.

FOR SALE.—HAMS, CHEESE and ENGLISH BUTTER in Firkins, (84 lbs. each), just landed per Ship *Glee Maiden*. Apply to Pestonjee Hormusjee Sons, 29, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—Yellow, White, and Saltwater Bar Soap.
Refined Cocoanut Oil, Tallow Oil, &c.
Tallow, Axle, and Cart Grease.
Roll Brimstone, Blasting Powder.
Refined Saltpetre.
Cotton Waste.
Tinned Lead Piping.
Stop and Bib brass Cocks from ½ inch to 2 inches.
Piping laid down.
G. BURSTALL & Co., Chinchpoogly.

FOR SALE, ex *Lord Raglan* just arrived:—
A small shipment of Galvanized Corrugated Iron, also Plain and Fluted Zinc.
Nails, Screws, Bolts, &c.
Contractors' and Miners' Tools, Bar Iron, Steel, and Tiles.
FLETCHER and MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Bone Bunder.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A light and permanent roofing, impervious to rain, and can be used either alone, or under Tiles Metal, of other Roofing. LYON BROTHERS & Co.

TO BE SOLD.—On board the Ship *Shannon*, 40 Tierces of INDIAN MESS BEEF and 20 barrels of PORK in excellent order, apply to Captain Hansworth on board, or to Cursetjee & Eduljee Dorabjee, opposite David Sassoon.

AUCTION SALE OF SHIP "THAMES."—Under instructions from Messrs. Leckie & Co., Messrs. ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co. will submit for Sale by Public Auction, on a day to be hereafter named, the fine British Ship *Thames*, of 858 Tons register, with Stores and Sails complete, as she now lies in Bombay Harbour.
ARDASEER LIMJEE & Co.
No. 23, Marine Street, Bombay, 26th May 1863.

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—By order of the Executors of the late Duncan Dunbar, Esquire, Acting under the directions of the Court of Chancery, the fine British Ship *Thames*, 858 Tons Register, as she now lies in Bombay Harbor, well found in Stores, Sails, &c.
For further particulars, apply to
LECKIE & Co.,
Agents for Owners of the Ship *Thames*.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS—FOR SALE.—
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

PUMPS AND ENGINES FOR SALE.—A pair of Pumps, 10-inch diameter, 18-inch stroke, Gun-metal plungers and fitting, and gearing complete, also a pair of Horizontal 7-horse power Engines, with tubular boiler for working same, all in excellent condition; also 500 feet 4-inch Cast Iron Piping, with elbow and T pieces. For further particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co.
Bombay, 26th May 1863.

FOR THE MONSOON. *Per Overland Mail.* Black and white WATERPROOF CLOAKS, and Leggings, at moderate rates. Apply at once to
McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

STEREOSCOPIC APPARATUS.—The undersigned have just unpacked several Sets of Apparatus for Stereoscopic Pictures. Each Set consists of,
BINOCULAR Camera of finest Mahogany suited for both Landscapes and Portraits with all the most recent improvements.
FOCUSSING SCREEN DARK SLIDE, &c.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S PORTRAIT LENSES.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S LANDSCAPE LENSES.
A Water tight BATH in Mahogany Case.
A strong OAK PRINTING FRAME.
Two STEREOSCOPIC PLATE BOXES.
A folding CAMERA STAND.
The whole of the above fitted neatly and compactly into Pine Travelling Case with Lock and Key, Rs. 350, net cash.
SETS OF APPARATUS similar to the above but with Lereboru's Lenses instead of Ross's, Rs. 260 nett cash.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

ARRIVAL OF FRESH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received per Overland the following viz:—
Ladies Fancy Crinoline and White Immitation Chip Bonnetts, Black and White Net shapes, Denmark White Luton, Split, Chesto, and Alexandra Hats, Fashionable Light Tissue and Glace Mantles, Paletot Sun shades of various colours, Black Glace, Organdi, Spun and White Mantles, Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen Collar and Cuffs, Prince of Wales Embroidered Muslin, Garibaldi's Alexandra Ties, Real Valencian Silk Velvet, Swiss Bands, Prince of Wales Lawn Cambric Handkerchiefs, Rich Trimmings, Braid, Scarlet and White Twill Regent Ties, West End Collers, Hats for Girls of Denmark Split, Leamington, Havana and Valencia kind, Cashmere Hoods for children, Ladies' Silk Thread, and Cotton Hose, Fine Black French Cashmere Boots Elastic sides, Air Tight Jappanned Tin Boxes, Black Crape, Wool Hoods, Wool Boots, &c. &c.

BASSETT & Co. (late WALKER & Co.)—All kinds of CARPENTERS' and ENGINEERS' TOOLS HOUSE FITTINGS of all descriptions, including WATER CLOSETS, WASH-HAND BASINS, &c. &c.
PORTLAND CEMENT (*only a few casks left*), PAINT BRUSHES, GARDEN TOOLS, SHOT and POWDER FLASKS, RIFLE FITTINGS.
NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late Firm of W. H. WALKER & Co. are requested to settle their accounts as soon as possible, or they will necessarily be handed over to our solicitors for recovery.
BASSETT & Co.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 3rd June 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 1/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	225 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	109 per ct pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	140 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	3 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	42 ex divd.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	30 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	1000 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 per ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	102 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 23,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs.250dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs4,800p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	per ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	139.14.6	2¼ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2¼ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	500 disct.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 350 disct.
Manockji Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 110 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000	......	
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs 25,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 500 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	104
" Loan 1835-36 Loan 1842-43 Loan 1854-55	99
New Five per Cent. Loan	109
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	118¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4½
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	106¾
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 7s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 15s. 0d. to £2 17s. 6d.
To China To Clyde To Hull	No enquiry.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (2nd June 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 475 to 477
New Dhollera, (ready.)	" 465 to 466
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	" 465 to 466
New Oomrawuttee	" 415 to 417
Old Compta	" 430 to 432
Old Dharwar Sawginned	" 530 to 535
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 412 to 415
New Veraval	" 418 to 420
New Khandeish	" 400 to 405
New Poratchee	" 438 to 440
New Accote	" 430 to 432
New Mangalore	" 430 to 435

OPIUM.—Malwa, Rs. 1,580 to 1,600.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs.	6-7 to 6-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	...	7-1 to 7-2
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33 37 to 38
Niger	"	27 to 28

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	2s. 0⅜d.	do.
" 3	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
" 2	do.	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
" 1	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
" on demand On Scotland do. On Ireland do.		1s. 11⅞d.	do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11¼d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11¾d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct.	per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3	"
Do. do. 6 do.	4	"
Do. do. 12 do.	5	"

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...... Without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ...... ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ...... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ...... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ...... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation to negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay 7th May 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0⅜d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s.	0¼d.	"
2 Do.	at 2s.	0⅛d.	"
1 Do.	at 2s.	0 1/16d.	"
On demand	at 2s.		

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

ay 8th 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON ...... The Bank of England.
Do. ...... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ...... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND ...... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND ...... The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rup.
" " " " 4 do.	2s. 0⅜d.	do.
" " " " 3 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
" " " " 2 do.	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
" " " " 1 do.	2s. 0d.	do.
" " " " On Scotland On Ireland	On demand ...1s. 11⅞d.	do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 ₩ cent. ₩ anm.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of Withdrawal no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	......	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	......	2s. 0⅜d.	"
" 3 do.	......	2s. 0¼d.	"
" 2 do.	......	2s. 0⅛d.	"
" 1 do.	......	2s.	
" On demand	......	1s. 11⅞d.	"
On Scotland do.	......	1s. 11⅞d.	"
On Ireland do.	......	1s. 11⅞d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight		1s. 11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Agent.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)

RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)

Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY,

Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s. 0d.	"
On Demand	1s. 11⅞d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2-56 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	" 2-53 "	"
On Demand	" 2-50 "	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ...... LONDON.

BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, and SYDNEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £194,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six month's sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0½d.
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0⅜d.
" 3 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.
" 2 months' sight	2s.	0⅛d.
" 1 month's sight	2s.	
" On demand	1s.	11⅞d.
Circular Notes	1s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at the highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6	months sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s. 0⅜d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	2s. 0d.	do.
Ditto	on demand	ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5. and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ...... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ...... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 15th May 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
June 2	Mary Stenhouse	Finlay	Liverpool 22 Feb.
	Duke of Newcastle	Mackenzie	Morton Bay 26 Feb

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
June 2	Havelock	Gandy	Liverpool.
	Mary Crocker	Stuber	Kurrachee.
	Nader Shaw	Nacoda	Zanzibar.
	Storm Cloud	Duncan	Akyab.
	Duke of Wellington	Auld	Liverpool.

PORT CLEARANCES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Powerful*, S. Nixon, bound to Coromandel Coast.
Ship *Prince Consort*, J. Aitchin, bound to London.
Ship *Edmond's Bury*, W. Varley, bound to Coromandel Coast.
Ship *Kusrovie*, W. Gray, bound to Hongkong.

COMMENCED LOADING.

Ship *Mayaram Dyaram*, for Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 2ND JUNE 1863.

For London.

Conway.—35 cases Dry Ginger, 51½ cwt., Jumnadass Vizlall.

Scotland—2 boxes China Tea, 60 lb., W. Nicol and Co.: 4 cases Sundries, Eduljee Jamsetjee.

Mystery.—143 packages Chundroose, 76 cwt., Ebram Ramjee.

Wellington.—86 chests Olibanum, 188 cwt.,; 14 chests Gum Arabic, 41½ cwt., Ebram Ramjee.

For Liverpool.

Wasp.—125 bales Rags, 437½ cwt., Ruttonsy Ludha; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Fazul Momud Essa and Co.; 40 bales Orchillaweed, 237 cwt., Ludha Sewjee.

Lillies.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Salley Momud Golam Hosen; 52 bales Cotton, 182 cwt., Govindjee Doongersy and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Bomonjee and Cursetjee Krany.

King of Italy.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Robinson and Co.

Rhea Sylvia.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Robinson and Co.

Peter Maxwell.—225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Huttaysing Kessrising; 760 bundles Coiryarn, 105 cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass.

Broughton Hall.—51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Sowchund Golabchund; 61 bales Cotton, 213½ cwt., Purbhoodass Nagurdass; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Bomonjee and Cursetjee Erany; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Sons and Co.

Castilian.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Dhunjee Maneck and Co.; 120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., Khatesy Dhurumsy; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dhurumsy Jewa and Co.

Henry Moore.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Tulla Nensy.

Culloden.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Mody; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Govind Hurry.

Bulwark.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Martin Young and Co.

Sarawak.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Tolsidass Nursidass; 200 bales Cotton 700 cwt., Woomersy Mooljee.

Fleur de Lis.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

South.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Robinson and Co.; 294 bags Galls, 247 cwt., Ludha Madewjee.

Rajah of Cochin.—37 bales Wool, 111 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Pudomsy Virjee and Co.; 80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Poonsey Velljee and Co.

John Stuart.—70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Dhinshaw Bhicajee.

North.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Nagurdass Permanund.

Ambrose.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Poonse Velljee and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Pragjee Damoder; 180 bales Cotton, 630 cwt., Fulcher Cooper and Co.; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Muthooradass Soorjee.

Venus.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Sowchund Golabchund.

Albion.—57 bales Cotton, 199½ cwt., Roysee Lalljee.

Matheran.—28 casks Cocoanut Oil, 115 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs.; 2 casks Castor Oil, 8 cwt. 2 qr. 15 lbs., G. Burstall and Co.

Sir Charles Napier.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Dyall Khimjee; 35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Dhurumsy Nanjee.

Americana.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Rustomjee Eduljee and Co.

For Havre.

Pudsey Dawson.—5 cases Furnitures; 1 case Photographs, Volkart Brothers.

For St. Thomas.

Gem of the Ocean.—400 bags Linseed, 600 cwt., Anundjee Govindjee.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1191 Conway, C. Spence—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 11)
724 Morayshire, Mathers—Blackwell & Co. (c. l. May 29)
1047 Mystery, Stap—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 23)
1236 Prince Consort, Aitchinn—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 2)
1107 Scotland, Campbell—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 29)
535 Wellington, G. Ditchburn—Forbes & Co. (c. l. April 29)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1559 Africana, Hatfield—Robinson & Co. (c. l. May 6)
1127 Albion, Thompson. (c. l. May 18)
862 Ambrose, Daniell—Souza Pinto & Co. (l. c. May 5)
1046 Americana, Potts MacNee & Co. (c. l. May 14)
1042 Bavelaw, Hughes—Souza Pinto & Co. (c. l. April 29)
1180 Belle Isle, Babot—Stoehr, Prieger & Co.
551 Bolden Lawn, Robinson—Robinson & Co. (c. l. May 6)
1246 British India—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1459 Broughton Hall, W. Tale—Leckie & Co. (c. l. April 23)
1332 Bulwark, Binmantyne—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 30))
1065 Castalian, Welburn—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 24)
1081 Clifton Belle, B. Bustin—Coupland & Co (c. l. May 19)
133 Crescent, English—F. Chambers. (c. l. April 23)
1156 Culloden, Smith—Dirom Hunter & Co. (c. l. April 29)
848 Dalkeith, Waugh—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 21)
666 Douglas Castle—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 12)
1303 Duncairn, Finlay—MacNee & Co. (c. l. Mar. 30)
1540 Empire of Peace, J. Shaw—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 22)
617 Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 14)
212 Excellent, Davies—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1986 Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co. (l. c. May 5)
1194 Floating Light, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. May 30)
069 Forganhall, Guthrie—Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 12)
1121 General Simpson, Coxhead—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. April 13)
1349 Glee Maiden, Marshall—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c. l. May 28)
1549 Henry Fernie,—Ashburner, Bell & Co. (c. l. April 15)
1117 Henry Moore—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. April 27)
1596 John Lynn, Browning—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 16)
1763 John Stuart—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c. l. May 16)
1343 King of Italy, Marshall—Robinson & Co. (c. l. Apr. 7)
1665 Lillies, Bell—Robinson & Co. (c. l. March 4)
683 Lewchew, Sinclair—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 1)
510 Margaret Blair, Ball—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
956 Matheran, T. Mesnard—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 27)
237 Morning Light, J. Gillies—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. June 1)
1114 Nagasaki, Wood—B. H. Cama & Co.
1231 North, Brown.—Ashburner, Bell & Co. (c. l. April 20)
1342 Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Apr 22.)
493 Pharamond, W. H. Searl—Dr. Burjorjee. (c. l. May 6)
1328 Princess Alexandra—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 11)
973 Rajah of Cochin.—R. Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 16)
856 Rhea Sylvia, Evans—Robinson & Co. (c. l. April 18)
1033 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 27)
1097 Sarawak, Vaughan—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 2)
847 Sea Queen, Lloyd—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 1)
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 9)
1075 South, Wilson—Robinson & Co. (c. l. May 5)
1228 Southern Belle, R. Bryce—J. N. Wadia. (c. l. May 8)
1632 Star of Brunswick, Robinson—K., Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1132 Tim Whiffler, Cotter—Macnee & Co. (c. l. May 5)
1190 Venus, Paterlow—Coupland & Co.
1511 Wasp, Storey—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Feb. 17)
784 Shannon, Hemsworth—Gaddum & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

401 Leocadie and Anna, Geoffroi—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.
366 Mina, Nordstran. (c. l. May 28)
523 Pudsey Dawson, Baker—B. H. Cama & Co. (c. l. Apr. 28)

FOR SINGAPORE AND SIAM.

827 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.

ST. THOMAS FOR ORDERS.

762 Gem of the Ocean—Stearns Hobart & Co. (c. l. May 11)

FOR PERNAMBUCO FOR ORDERS.

743 [illegible], Whitney—J. S. Moore & Co. (c. l. May 29)

[illegible]

559 Bussorah Merchant—Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 21)
894 Futtle Gool Azeez, S. Moate—H. S. M. Arbee. (c. l. May 19)
692 Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. May 30)
1378 Sir John Mandeville, Bright—R. Steuart & Co.
1265 Zuleikâ (Am), J. W. Glover—Bramhall & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

565 Anna Henderson, C. Reiffe.
694 Mayaram Dayaram, T. Brady—H. A. L. Cadoo. (c. l. June 2)

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

366 Alexandrea, Petterson—Volkart Brothers. (c. l. May 20)

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

374 Kusrovie, W. Gray—Purshotum Hirachund. (c. l. May 15)

FOR NEW YORK.

792 Anne Armstrong, Oliver. (c. l. May 23)

FOR HONGKONG.

498 Ellen Masters, H. Pearce R. Heerachund (c. l. May 27)

FOR COCHIN.

84 Ammatool Currim, Nacoda—H. A. L. Cadoo. (c. l. May 23)

FOR RANGOON.

648 China, Minto—Wallace & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1162 Africa, Bowie—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1023 Agenoria, Johnson—Peel, Cassels & Co.
86 Alligator, Nacoda, C. Eduljee.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
680 Auchneagh, Prophet—Finlay, Clark & Co.
277 Bombay (s), J. Woolley—Caliandass Nusserwanjee.
559 Bombay Castle (s), Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co. (in dock.)
985 Bucephalus, Black—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1244 Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1119 Contest, Amy—Coupland & Co.
531 Dovercourt, Heigho—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1381 Dragoon, Miller—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
993 Duke of Newcastle, Mackenzie.
1049 Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
430 Elizabeth, Annerstredt—Finlay, Scott & Co.
853 England, Robson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
H. I. M. St. Forbin (s), Limon.
201 Futle Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Maneckchund.
365 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co. (in dock)
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
H. I. M. St. Japan (s), Hay,
Kerata Roodreen, Nacoda.
1318 Lochnagar, Deal—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
756 Lord Raglan, Pope—W. Nicol & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
1187 Maldon, T. Scott.—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
377 Margaret Jane, W. Bosustow.—David Sassoon & Co.
797 Mary Sparks, Oldham—J. N. Wadia.
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.
391 Nerbudda, Nacoda—C. Virzdass.
1001 Norah Græme, Bake—E. Bates & Co.
455 Pioneer (s). R. Taunton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
293 Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sedick.
777 Shard, Curwen—Finlay, Clark & Co.
933 St. Bernard, Browne—Ruttonjee Eduljee.
706 Thames, Tatham—Leckie & Co. (For sale.)
1122 Thetis, Chapman—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1155 Zuleika, Riddell—Leckie & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

492 Adelaide, Jardine. April 21
749 Art Union. Morrison. April 10
700 Birkby, Purdy. April 29
750 Chapman, Harland.
567 City of Glasgow, Carnaghard—W. Nicol & Co. March 8
882 Cyclops, Cordiner.
1954 Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie Steuart & Co. March 3
890 Edendale, McGregor—Peel, Cassel & Co.
810 Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co.
1168 Glasgow. Taylor.
939 Gloriana, Vaile.
H. M. St. Punjaub.
H. M St. Assaye.
831 Janet Cowan, McKirdy—Peel, Cassel & Co. April 9
1987 Louisa, Sowcroft—W. Nicol & Co. March 1
774 Mahratta, Hickman.
1036 Marian Moore, Monce.
844 Minnehaha, Morgan. May 4
541 Naval Brigade, Moon.
950 Octavia, Bristow. Feb. 14
818 Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.
744 Sea Park, Stewart—Grey & Co. April 18
799 Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.
492 Sirocco.—Burjorjee & Co. Feb. 24
744 Thomas Hamlin, Menzies. Feb. 25
1104 Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co. March 21
1047 Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
940 Wings of the Wind, Wyllie. April 30

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1033 Aaron Brown, Rogers. April 30
904 Baron Renfrew, Thomas.
639 Barbara. March 24
589 Bon Accord, Campbell. Feb. 14
814 Bloomer, Goodwin. Feb. 11
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co. March 6
Eliza Bencke, Jackson.—Souza Pinto & Co. March 9
1091 Eliphalet Greeley, Cutter. April 20
220 Fideliter, (s), Jones—E. Bates & Co.
1165 Gatineau, Cumming—Stenhouse & Co. Feb. 8
647 Grefve Berg, Snellman. Feb. 18
1328 Hahneman, Phillips.
819 Hurry Puddermsey, Richardson—E. Bates & Co. Feb. 13
855 Lady Havelock, O'Neill—Steven Brothers & Co.
1286 Lancastrian, Pearson.
965 Margaret. Faulkner.
1129 Marseilles, Clements—Coupland & Co. Feb. 9
1745 Merchant Prince—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins.—Coupland & Co. Feb. 13
1157 Neptune's Car, Kirby. March 27
1034 Old England, Bulman. Feb. 28
962 Princess Somawutty, Roy—H. Forman. April 3
999 Remington, Leisk—Remington & Co.
1357 Salsette, Dawson.—Stoehr Prieger & Co.
900 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair. April 25
370 Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co. April 18
965 Tangier. April 20
1178 Thomas Seddon—Finlay, Clark & Co. April 18

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1005 Beeston Castle, Carney—Rennie, Scovell & Co. April 1
903 Blencathra, Stewart. Jan. 18
885 Chevalier, Perkins. Dec. 26
1046 Coildwickbury, Faithful—W. Nicol & Co. Feb. 21
936 Elizabeth, Stewart. Jan. 21
1325 Euroclydon, Wright. April 9
1343 Levant, Ferran.—Ewart Latham & Co. Jan. 21
1957 Lord Palmerston, Halcrow. April 9
811 Missouri, Calhoun. April 20
1669 Oriental, Ballard. April 20
1459 Research, Kirk. Feb. 18
1115 Tivoli, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 2

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

1100 Eldorado, Hayes.

FROM CARDIFF.

427 Enterprise, Haynes.
1187 Lady Franklin, Rawle. April 28

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

798 Amity, Stenson. Jan. 28
890 Congress, Drinkwater. Feb. 7
960 Falkland, Pender.
1142 Johannisberg, Stilphan. March 12
533 Neptune, Veary.
1155 Sabino. March 8
1246 Sirocco. April 14
705 Southern Rights. March 9
654 Sparkling Wave, Emery. Dec. 10
1089 T. E. Lemon, Rainey. April 19
1023 Wandering Jew, Smart. Feb. 7

FROM SWANSEA VIA ADEN.

950 Highland Light, Crowell. Feb. 16
1800 Thomas Harward, Robinson. Feb. 16

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

334 Crusader.

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

1199 Baden. (put back.)
500 Elizabeth Douthwaite.
780 Manlius.

FROM THE CLYDE.

549 City of Edinburg, Soden—Finlay Clark & Co.
525 City of London, Hendry—Finlay Clark & Co. Feb. 7
Cheduba (s) B. I. S. N. Co.
934 Jane Jack Mitchell, Mitchell.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

1354 Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co. March 17

FROM MELBOURNE.

1345 Zoboah, Powell. April 16
1235 Tornado.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

1001 Maxwell. Jones.
1300 Rangoon. Jan. 8

FROM CALCUTTA.

679 Alice Maud—S. Tyebjee & Co. March 7
655 Ally. April 6
980 Arratoon Apcar (s.)
1861 Castlemaine—Lawrence & Co. April 17
Clymene.
Day Dream.
1440 Eliza (s), Stearns—Hobart & Co
908 Esmeralda (s.)
950 Granite State (s.)
620 Hyderee.
769 India, (s), Grey—B. I. S. N. Co.
804 Joshua.
664 Mary Ann.
942 Miriam—Lawrence & Co. April 22
410 Ophir
559 Punjaub. April 27
Rohamanee. April 17
Schah Jehan. April 14
938 Sebastopol—E. Bates & Co. March 27
806 Shen Shah.

FROM MOULMEIN.

868 John Kerr—Cohen & Co. March 26
698 Sea Lion, Alexander—Bramhall & Co. April 15
961 Minniehaha,—Morgan. April 5
631 Raritan, Bliss. April 25

FROM RANGOON.

595 Pestonjee Bomanjee, Wilkie.
304 Lizzie Bliss, Peirson.
705 Delphine, Nichols.
784 St. Hilda, Logan.

FROM MAURITIUS.

450 Admiral Napier, Sharp. May

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 2.

Stock, Lieut. H., 6th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Matheran.
Graham, Lieut. D., 108th Regt., on duty, from Secunderabad.
Nicholson, Captain, 108th Regt., on duty, from Secunderabad.
Dashwood, Captain A. G., 108th Regt., on duty, from Secunderabad.
Brandt, Captain G., 103rd Regt. Fusiliers, on duty, from Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JUNE 2ND, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 103rd Regiment, the Adjutant for the day.

1. A Committee, composed as under, will assemble to-morrow at half-past 6 A.M., at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Lane, to inspect and report upon the state, quality, and quantity of Porter required to be filled up for the use of the Troops in Garrison; and again at 11 A.M., at the Commissariat Stores in the Town Barracks, to examine and report upon a quantity of Allsopp's Beer, tendered by Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co.:—

President.—Lieut. Lewis, Staff Corps.
Members.—Two Subalterns, 103rd Regiment.
Surgeon Major Trestrail, 18th Regt. N. I., will attend the Committee at the latter place.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 1st June 1863.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and General Staff will return to Army Head Quarters at Poona, on the 15th instant.

All Correspondence of the Army to be addressed Poona accordingly.

With reference to General Order in the Public Works Department, dated the 23rd ultimo, Captain Chapman, Staff Corps, is attached to the 3rd Regt. N. I.

Captain A. Wardrop, of the Staff Corps, is confirmed in the appointment of Line Adjutant at Ahmednuggur, from the 10th April 1863, the date Major Gordon was brought on the Establishment of Brigade Majors.

Lieut. J. Bennett, unattached, is placed on General Duty, Poona Brigade, and is directed to join.

Assistant Surgeon A. R. Kilroy, of the 33rd Foot, is appointed to the medical charge of the Batteries of Royal Artillery at Belgaum and is directed to join.

With the sanction of Government, Conductor John Ward, Commissariat Department; is permitted to resume his proper name Andrew Byrne.

The necessary alteration to be made in all official documents. [illegible]

With the sanction of Government Conductor Andrew Byrne alias John Ward, Commissariat Department, is pensioned in Europe on £60 per annum.

Corporal Turner, C. Battery 4th Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, has passed the prescribed colloquial examination in the Hindoostanee language.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTH.

On the 2nd June, at Upper Colaba, the wife of Mr. Sub-Conductor and Assistant Supervisor J. O'Connell, of a son.

DEATH.

On the 2nd June, Francisco Xavier, the beloved son of Mr. S. de Monte, Clerk at Messrs. Volkart Brothers, aged eight months and twenty-one days, deeply regretted.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer "BENARES," will be closed on TUESDAY, the 9th June 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fees of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:

	Viâ Marseilles.	Viâ Southampton.
Weight under ¼ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	......
" ½ "	" 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" ¾ "	" 0 14 0	......
" 1 "	" 1 0 0	0 8 0
" 2 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

SCINDE MAILS.

The Mails for KURRACHEE and SCINDE per steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden (except in June, July, and August), by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

REVISED MEMORANDUM OF DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF OVERLAND AND CHINA MAILS DURING THE YEAR 1863.

FOR ENGLAND (during the Monsoon,) 9th and 24th at 7 A.M.

FOR CHINA, AND FOR AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—14 and 29—9 A.M.

FOR SIND.—About 10 and 26—12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

MUSCAT AND PERSIAN GULF.—26th Sept. and 10th Nov. after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR——JUNE, 1863.

Last Quarter	Monday	8d.	6h.	43.1m. P.M.
New Moon	Tuesday	16d.	0h.	27.3m. P.M.
First Quarter	Wednesday	24d.	8h.	22.4m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	3	Twilight ends at 7.55	5 23	6 32	11 45	0 8	Date 1st June. Time—9h. 0m. 40s.
Thur.	4	Corpus Christi.	5 23	6 33	0 34	0 57	
Fri.	5	Boniface, B. and M.	5 23	6 33	1 21	1 45	
Sat.	6	Moonsoon commences	5 23	6 34	2 10	2 35	
Sun.	7	1st Sunday after Trinity.	5 23	6 34	3 1	3 28	
Mon.	8	Mercury rises at 5.59	5 23	6 34	3 56	4 25	
Tues.	9	St. Anthony.	5 23	6 35	4 54	5 25	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Wednesday 3rd.—Treaty of Peace signed at Paris, 1814.
Thursday 4th.—George III. born, 1738.—British Institution founded, 1805.—Leopold created King of Belgium, 1831.
Friday 5th.—First Balloon ascended, 1783.
Saturday 6th.—Great Fire in Montreal, 1803.—Jeremy Bentham died, 1833.
Sunday 7th.—Royal Exchange founded, 1566.—Port Royal destroyed, 1692.—Reform Bill passed, 1832.
Monday 8th.—Mahomed died, 632.—Halifax, N.S., settled, 1749.—Confederation signed at Vienna, 1815.—The Jhansi Massacre, 1857.
Tuesday 9th.—Amoy taken, 1842.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	May 18	KURRACHEE	May 27
AGRA	May 28	LAHORE	May 23
ALLAHABAD	May 16	LONDON	May 4
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Apr 10
ALEXANDRIA	May 7	MADRAS	May 28
BANGALORE	May 28	MALTA	May 9
COCHIN	May 23	MEERUT	May 26
CALCUTTA	May 25	OUDH	May 27
CAPE	Mar 27	PUNJAUB	May 13
CEYLON	May 18	PENANG	May 9
DELHI	May 23	RANGOON	Apr 24
FRANCE	May 6	SUEZ	May 13
HONGKONG	Apr 29	SINGAPORE	May 7

The Publishing Office of the BOMBAY GAZETTE *has been* REMOVED *from this day to the* NEW HOUSE, No. 39, MEDOW STREET, *opposite Military Square.*

Bombay, 30th April 1863.

THE
Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1863.

THE Circular of Messrs. Neill, Brothers & Co., dated 1st May on the prospects of the Cotton Trade, which we published in our paper of Monday, contains many interesting particulars on the present state of the cotton trade, with conjectures as to the probable condition of the market supply at Liverpool on the 1st September next, "the period when 'stocks should reach their minimum point for the season." The import for the five months of this year from May to September inclusive of East Indian cotton is estimated at 275,000 bales, and of other sorts at 165,000 bales: total 440,000 bales. The consumption for the same period is estimated as follows—home consumption at an average of 23,000 bales per week, or an aggregate of 483,000 bales; and the export at 10,000 bales per week, or an aggregate of 210,000 bales: total 693,000 bales. Thus there will be a supply of 440,000 bales to meet a demand of 693,000 bales. The stock of all kinds held at Liverpool on the 1st May last was 369,000 bales, which will necessarily be greatly reduced during the season—"a reduction probably to 100,000 or 120,000 sometime in the month of August or September." As regards the prospect of renewed supplies from America, the language of Messrs. Neill, Brothers and Co. is:—"We have nothing cheering to report." The fact is, the prospect of renewed supplies from America has at no time since the beginning of the war been more distant than it is at present. The Democratic party in the Northern States, to save itself from being "left in a hopeless minority" and from being "permanently excluded from power," both of which results would be inevitable, if the Democratic Border States should be lost to the Union, has been obliged to give its support to the present Government and to become "as warlike as the fiercest of the Republicans." Consequently, the Federal Government "is at present unusually strong in the North." This seems a tolerably, fair and accurate view of the state of matters in America, and it excludes all prospect of a speedy termination of hostilities, and still more of renewed supplies of cotton from that source. As regards the supply of cotton from other than American sources, Messrs. Neill, Brothers & Co. have "to report disappointing results." India has given an increase of supply since the war commenced of only from 6 to 7 per cent. Egypt and Brazil have given an increase of 44 per cent. and 35 per cent. respectively; but their total supplies are inconsiderable. Taking all the new sources of supply (except Turkey) that have been opened up in consequence of the demand which the closing of the main source has produced, the aggregate results were only 46,000 cwt. in 1862 against 16,400 cwt. in 1861. From Turkey an increased supply will be received this year, estimated by competent authorities at 300,000 cwt. against 633 cwt. in 1861. But, says the circular, "there are probably not gins enough at present in Turkey to clean one-half of the last crop, or one-sixth part of that now being planted." In [illegible] that the resources of science should be invoked in aid of art in trying to obtain vegetable textile materials capable of taking the place of cotton the full supply of which is unlikely to be recovered for years.

A Mr. McGauley, writing in the April number of the *Intellectual Observer*, says "Cotton is capable of being easily imitated by substances which are almost unlimited in capability of supply. The production of 'Cotton' from hemp and flax has occupied attention since the middle of the last century in various countries, and it has been effected by several processes, both with economy and complete success. When the details are properly managed, the product cannot be distinguished from real cotton; and, as Berthollet remarked, an equally fine material may be obtained from refuse tow and from the finest flax. Cotton may, in the same way, be obtained from fibres which would otherwise be too coarse for the finer textile fabrics. The objection to a certain kind of fibre may be entirely resolvable into certain changes required in the spinning machinery. This is true of much of the cotton produced in India." It is not imitations that are wanted, and there are qualities in cotton that cannot be imitated, and which prevent its being superseded by any other plant that grows.

The ingenious will continue to experiment as it is right they should, but when there comes a practical application of the most ingenious experiments, the failure and worthlessness of all expedients are soon made apparent. Mr. Harben's conspicuous failure last year regarding the supposed valuable, and cotton superseding, properties of *zostera marina* or common grass wrack, amply demonstrated this.

MR. R. K. PRINGLE, a retired Bombay Civilian, and still well remembered by many in the Presidency as Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, and the predecessor of our present Governor in the Commissionership of Sind, memorialised the Secretary of State for India in October last, on behalf of himself and a considerable number of retired Civilians from this and the other two presidencies, praying for exemption from Indian Income Tax on their annuities from the Civil Annuity Funds of their respective presidencies.

It appears that Mr. Pringle and the other retired Civilians who unite in the memorial—have their annuities remitted to them by their private agents, instead of through the agency of the Governments of their respective Presidencies, permission to do which was granted to some of their number by the late Court of Directors on the understanding that no further change in the mode of payment would be allowed.

They found, however, that by the operation of the Indian Income Tax, they were placed at a disadvantage as compared with those annuitants who remit their annuities through the respective Governments, which of course was unknown and not contemplated when they elected to have their funds remitted by private agents. The private agents who remit to Mr. Pringle and others are required to make a return for the purpose of assessment on the Indian Income Tax Act, but it appears the annuities remitted by officers who act for Government in its capacity as agents, are free from any such assessment. A claim for exemption, therefore, on the grounds both of law and equity, well set forth in the memorial, seems in every aspect but fair and reasonable. Yet both the Government of India and the Secretary of State have refused to comply with its request.

The Under Secretary of State in his brief reply stated the case inaccurately when he said the Secretary of State could not accede to a request for *exemption from payment of the tax.* Mr. Pringle in reply pointed out "that the prayer of the memorial was not to be exempted from the operation of the Act, but to be allowed the benefit of its operation, in exemption from assessment to which it was maintained we were entitled under Section 98, Rule 28 of the Act, but of which, we were deprived by the action of the executive Council of the Governor General of India." Mr. Pringle's correction of the blunder brought however no redress. Another Secretary replied but only to say "that the Secretary of State did not feel justified in giving directions to the Government of India to make, by enactment or otherwise, such provision for your exemption as is prayed for in your memorial." The memorial and correspondence will be found below.

WE are informed that the Director of Public Instruction will proceed with all his office clerks on his annual tour to Poona on the 8th instant, and will not return to Bombay till the end of February next.

MEMORIAL OF CERTAIN RETIRED INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS PRAYING FOR EXEMPTION FROM INDIAN INCOME TAX ON THEIR ANNUITIES.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

The Memorial of the undersigned Retired Members of the Indian Civil Service residing out of India,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH.—That your Memorialists availed themselves of the option allowed by the rules of the Civil Service Annuity Funds to remit their annuities through private agents at the respective Presidencies, instead of through the agency of the Governments of those Presidencies; permission to do which was accorded to some of their number, on the understanding that no further change in the mode of payment would be allowed.

2. That finding, from the operation of the Income Tax recently imposed in India, they were placed under a disadvantage in respect to it, as compared with those annuitants who remit their annuities through the Governments, which was not contemplated when they made their election to remit them through private agents, a Memorial was addressed by four of their number to the Government of India, copies of which, and of the Secretary's reply, dated the 8th November 1861, are also herewith enclosed.

3. That, by the terms of this reply, the redress which had been solicited is withheld, on the ground that it is optional for the Memorialists to have their annuities paid to their respective agents in India, and remitted by those agents to them in England, or to receive them from the India House; and that, so long as this option is allowed, the Government of India sees no good ground for complaint, or for modifying the orders that had already been passed in regard to those annuities.

4. That a recurrence to the supposed option on which this decision is based has been precluded, at least in the case of those who had conditionally availed themselves of it, by the terms on which permission to do so was granted by the Court of Directors; but were it otherwise, your Memorialists conceive they would still have good grounds for complaining of a proceeding, the effect of which would be to force them, either to submit to inequitable treatment as regards taxation, or to remit their annuities in a mode which, as regards the rate of exchange obtainable under the respective systems, they consider to be disadvantageous to themselves.

5. That on the 25th November 1861 and therefore subsequently to the Secretary's letter of the 8th of the same month, a resolution was adopted by the Government of India modifying the order quoted in the Memorial above referred to, and directing that, instead of the income of the Fund being assessed, and the managers left to recover the tax from the recipients of payments in India, the income of the Fund should be exempted, and the assessment made direct on the annuities paid in India, provided the managers furnished the Government with the names and addresses of the recipients there.

6. That under this last resolution, the claim of your Memorialists, in equity, remains equally strong, although different in form, while there is superadded to it a claim in law.

7. That their claim in equity is based on the injustice of requiring from the agents, by whom your Memorialists annuities are remitted to England, a return of their amount for the purpose of assessment; while it is believed no such return is required from the officers who act for the Government in its capacity of agent, for the remittance of those annuities which are remitted through it, nor any assessment imposed on them.

8. That their claim in law arises from the circumstance that, under the last case of Schedule 2, combined with Section 88 of Act XXXII. of 1860, the whole of the income of the Fund is brought into charge; and consequently, by Section 98, Rule 28, no assessment can legally be made on the recipients of annuities from it, a consequence in no way affected by the Government foregoing the enforcement of the charge under a mutual agreement with the managers: since, while there is no provision in the Act conveying to the Executive Government any power to grant exemption from assessment on any income properly chargeable, the exercise of such a power, depending as it does on a mutual agreement and not on law, cannot be held to affect the interests, or alter the legal position, of those who are no parties to that agreement.

9. That while your Memorialists thus believe their claim to be strong in law as well as in equity, and have little doubt that it would be so considered by a court of justice, they have no desire to urge it on merely legal and technical grounds, so long as there is a hope of obtaining redress by an appeal to the justice of your Honourable Board—a course which is more agreeable to their own feelings, as well as more becoming the position which they hold as old servants of the East India Company, into whose place Her Majesty's Government, as administered by your Honourable Board, having now come, they trust they may with equal confidence look to it for the protection of their rights and interests as to the late Court of Directors.

10. That under these circumstances, they respectfully solicit your Honourable Board to take their case into your favourable consideration, and to instruct the Government of India to reconsider the decision come to in respect to it, and whether by especial enactment or otherwise, as may be found best calculated for the attainment of the end, to place them on an equal footing, in respect to taxation, with the annuitants who have their annuities remitted to them through the agency of the Indian Governments, by relieving them, as has been done in the case of those annuitants, from the operation of the Indian Income Tax, which at present your Memorialists, when residing, as most of them do, in the United Kingdom, have to pay in addition to the similar impost in this country.

And your Memorialists will ever pray.

R.K. Pringle, late Bombay Civil Service, (6, Melville Crescent, Edinburgh), for himself, and by written authority, for—

Retired Members of the Bengal Civil Service

G. Adams.	B. H. Hodgson.
A. S. Annand.	C. W. Kinloch.
William Ball.	Colin Lindsay.
A. C. Bidwell.	R. Lowther.
S. Bowring.	W. Lake.
T. Bruce.	G. G. Mackintosh.
F. P. Buller.	E. H. C. Monckton.
G. H. Crawford.	C. B. Quintin.
B. I. Colvin.	David Pringle.
M. Currie.	S. G. Palmer.
Abercromby Dick.	R. M. Skinner.
W. M. Dirom.	John Thornton.
R. N. Farquharson.	Reginald Thornton.
Robert Forbes.	William Travers.
Charles Garstin.	W. H. Tyler.
Charles Gubbins.	J. J. Ward.
John P. Gubbins.	

Retired Members of the Bombay Civil Service:

G. J. Blane.	Henry Liddell.
Arthur Malet.	Thomas Ogilvy.
W. J. Hunter.	H. W. Reeves.
Henry A. Harrison.	J. R. Rose.
E. C. Jones.	R. D. Luard.

Retired Members of the Madras Civil Service:

J. Goldingham.
R. T. Porter.
T. B. Roupell.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

The Memorial of the undersigned Retired Members of the Civil Service of India residing in Great Britain;

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—1. That your Memorialists are entitled to annuities from the Civil Annuity Funds of their respective Presidencies, which, by the conditions of those institutions, are payable in India,* at the option of the annuitants, either to the Governments of those Presidencies, or to the agents or bankers of the annuitants, for remittance to them in England.

2. That preferring the latter mode of payment, they have, with the concurrence of the late Court of Directors of the East India Company, been in the habit of receiving their annuities according to it.

3. That by an order of your Honourable Board, as published in the *Calcutta Government Gazette* of the 3d April 1861, it has been ruled that the managers of the Civil Annuity Funds shall be subject to Income Tax on the available income of those Funds from all sources, "deducting the tax so paid, *pro rata,* from the payments made by them in India, and claiming exemption in the case of annuities and pensions paid in England, which it was not intended to place on a different footing from other annuities or pensions paid at home, although the strict conditions of the law might possibly make them liable, as being, in the first instance, paid by the Fund in India.

4. That in giving effect to this order, the managers of the Funds, apparently through a misapprehension of the intention of your Honourable Board, have claimed exemption only for the annuities paid to, and remitted by, the Governments of the respective Presidencies, and not for those paid to, and remitted by, the agents or bankers of the annuitants, a distinction for which, your Memorialists would submit, there is no foundation, either in the terms of the order, or in the reason on which it is grounded—namely, the ultimate payment of the annuities in England, although primarily paid to the remitting agents in India.

5. Under these circumstances, your Memorialists would appeal to the justice of your Honourable Board to relieve them from the disadvantage to which, under this interpretation of the order, they are subjected, as compared with their fellow annuitants whose annuities remitted through the Governments, by authorising and instructing the managers of the Funds to claim exemption on their account also, and thus to extend to them the same indulgence of relief from Income Tax which has been conceded to their fellow-servants, who acquired their title to their annuities under the same conditions as themselves, and whose position differs in no respect from theirs, but in the channel through which the annuities are remitted.

And your Memorialists will ever pary.

R. K. PRINGLE, late Bombay Civil Service.
W. M. DIROM, late Bengal Civil Service.
D. PRINGLE, late Bengal Civil Service.
J. LOWIS, late Bengal Civil Service.

(Financial Department.)

From C. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, to R. K. PRINGLE, Esq., late Bombay Civil Service—6, Malville Crescent, Edinburgh.

Fort William Council Chamber, 8 November 1861.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial, signed by you and three† other retired members of the Bengal Civil Service, praying that your respectives annuities, paid in India, may be exempted from the operation of the Income Tax Act.

2. In reply, I am desired to inform you, that it is optional with you to have your annuities paid to your respective agents in India, and remitted by those agents to you in England, or to receive your annuities from the India House; and that so long as this option is allowed, this Government sees no good grounds for complaint, or for modifying the orders that have already been passed in respect to the annuities in question. Your annuities are paid to your agents in India for your own convenience, and the Income Tax must be levied accordingly.—I have, &c.

C. H. LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

India Office, 21st November 1862.

Sir,—I am directed, by the Secretary of State for India in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial signed by yourself and other retired members of the Indian Civil Service residing out of India, requesting that your respective annuities, drawn through private agents in India, may be exempted from payment of Indian Income Tax; and I am to inform you in reply, that Sir Charles Wood is unable to exempt you from the operation of the Income Tax Act, as passed by the Legislative Council of India. I am, &c.

T. G. BARING.

R. K. PRINGLE, Esq.

6, Melville Crescent, Edinburgh, 8 December 1862.

SIR,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, dated the 21st ultimo, informing me, in reply to a memorial from myself and other retired members of the Indian Civil Service, that Sir Charles Wood is unable to exempt us from the operation of the Income Tax Act as passed by the Legislative Council of India, I beg leave respectfully to point out, that the prayer of the memorial was not to be exempted from the operation of the Act, but to be allowed the benefit of its operation, in exemption from assessment, to which it was maintained we were entitled under Section 98, Rule 28, of the Act, but of which we were deprived by the action of the Executive Council of the Governor General of India.—I have, &c.

R. K. PRINGLE.

T. BARING, Esq. Under Secretary of State for India, India office, London.

India Office, 19th December 1862.

SIR,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, and to state in reply, that in informing you that he was unable to exempt you from the operation of the Income Tax Act, it was his intention to convey to you, that he did not feel justified in giving directions to the Government of India to make, by enactment or otherwise, such provision for your exemption as is prayed for in your memorial.—I am, &c.

HERMAN MERIVALE.

R. K. PRINGLE, Esq.

* *Vide* Opinion of the Advocate General of Bengal, 6 December 1860. Para. 6.

† W. M. Dirom, D. Pringle, J. Lowis.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

GALLE, 1st *June*, 8 P.M.

Steamer *Nubia* sailed for Suez.

GALLE, 2nd *June* 2-15 P.M.

Steamer *China* anchored from Bombay.

GALLE, 2nd *June* 4-20 P.M.

Steamer *Columbian* sailed for Bombay.

LOCAL.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—The Elphinstonian Theatrical Club will make their first appearance this season on Friday next at the Grant Road Theatre, when they will perform, with the assistance of some European Amateurs, the drama in two acts entitled "Charles the Second" or the "Merry Monarch," which will be followed by a dance in character "Early still my moments roll," and the comic scene of "Two in the morning."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

REPORT OF PRISONERS IN THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION *for the week ending* 30th *May* 1863.—Under sentence of late Supreme and High Court 105; court of Petty Sessions 4; Magistrates of Police 141; Military Courts martial, Europeans 24; Naval ditto 1; Military Courts Martial, Natives 1. Of these there are 211 Europeans, Military prisoners; 50 Europeans Civil prisoners; 136 men, 3 women, and 2 boys Native prisoners; and 1 Military Court Martial prisoner, Total 276.

STATEMENT OF CRIMINAL PRISONERS CONFINED IN THE BOMBAY COUNTY JAIL.—Under sentence of hard labour, natives 96; without hard labour, natives 2; transportation, Europeans 9; penal servitude, Europeans 4; untried, Europeans 3; natives 45; total 159, besides these there are 90 prisoners on the Civil side.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A Special General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, at noon, for the purpose of electing a Chairman in the place of Robert Hannay, Esq., who has left Bombay for Europe.

Present.—Alexander Brown, Esq., Deputy Chairman, in the Chair.

Members.—The Hon. M. H. Scott, Esq.; J. Leggatt, Esq.; J. Grimen, Esq.; W. Joynson, Esq.; J. L. Scott, Esq.; Thos. Comber, Esq.; P. Adams, Esq.; Govin Steel, Esq.; W. Nixon, Esq.; T. R. Booth, Esq.; J. Bevis, Esq.; C. P. Pinto, Esq.; W. Trevor Roper, Esq.; H. Brooke, Esq.; and Arthur Hewson, Esq.

It was proposed by W. Trevor Roper, Esq., and seconded by the Hon. M. H. Scott, Esq., "that Alexander Brown, Esq., be elected Chairman and Andrew Grant, Esq., Deputy Chairman, and was unanimously carried."

The firm of Sigg and Co. were proposed as Members of the Chamber by W. Trevor Roper, Esq., and seconded by H. Brooke, Esq., and after being ballotted for, were declared duly elected.

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

THE second monthly meeting of the Directors of the Mechanics' Institution for the year 1863-64 was held in their Rooms (over the Dockyard gate) on Monday the 1st instant, at 5 P.M.

There were present Mr. J. Colebrook, in the Chair, Messrs. J. L. Hynes, J. Hodgart, P. Mearthur and Hurrychund Sadasew (Secretary.)

The following Gentlemen being duly proposed and seconded were elected as members of the Institution:—

SENIOR MEMBERS.—Captains Carpendale and J. A Browne; Dr. J. G. Fraser; Lieut. Dawkins, Messrs R. J Pringle; F. R. R. Davison; W. E. H. Ellis J. M. Steats; R. Johnstone; H. Collett; A. G. Maury; F. Reeve, G. Brooks; and Mr. J. H. Irving.

RE-ADMITTED.—Lieut. Col. G. Leckie.

WITHDRAWN.—Messrs. Tracey; S. Woods; D. Black; J. P. Antrim; F. Geralde; F. D. Faithful; Khandass Munchram and Pandoorung Gopal.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 *hours of the* 2*nd June* 1863.

BROACH.—Fair, S. W. light.
BULSAR.—Fair and sultry.
GOA.—Sultry, W.N.W. light.
KOLAPORE.—Cloudy, N. W. light.
KURRACHEE.—Fair S. W.
MADRAS.—Fine southerly. Ther. 87. Baro. 29-9.
SURAT.—Cloudy, S. W. strong.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 185¼ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 26th April 1863

COACHING.				
Number of Passengers, 17,451.				
Amount	Rs.	18,014	14	0
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	,,	17,119	8	4
Total...	Rs.	35,134	6	4

Corresponding Week last year, Open 132¼ *Miles.*

COACHING.				
Number of Passengers, 17,749.				
Amount	Rs.	7,730	9	10
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	,,	1,841	3	2
Total...		9,571	13	0

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

OPEN 553 MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 24th May 1863.

COACHING.				
Number of Passengers, 67,288.				
Amount	Rs.	38,673	13	3
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	,,	84,238	1	9
Total...	Rs.	122,931	15	0

Corresponding Week last year. Open 438 *Miles.*

COACHING.				
Number of Passengers, 52,975.				
Amount	Rs.	28,739	7	4
MERCHANDIZE.				
Amount	,,	47,007	2	4
Total...	Rs.	75,806	9	8

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—JUNE 1, 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THEFT OF IVORY.—Damoder Ramdass, a Hindoo aged 25 years, was brought up charged with stealing twenty-eight pieces of ivory of the value of four hundred and eighty rupees, the property of Messrs. Comber, Son and Company.

From the evidence of one Chikeree Boolare, a peon in the employ of Messrs. Comber and Co., merchants, it appeared that the prisoner who was a servant of the muccadam of the firm, came to their business premises on Saturday last at about half-past nine o'clock in the morning. Witness deposed that about ten o'clock the same morning, after his master had gone to Colaba, he saw the prisoner place a bundle among some casks and a box, near the street door of their office. As this excited the suspicions of the witness, he went up stairs and watched from the front room, when he shortly after saw the prisoner come out of the door, with the bundle under his arm, and had gone about ten paces towards the Oriental Bank, when he was arrested by the witness calling out to him that he had better come back. Witness upon going down stairs seized the prisoner and took the bundle from him. It contained the four pieces of ivory now produced. The prisoner was then told to sit down until the principal of the firm arrived, but he went away shortly after and returned in the evening, when he was given in charge of the police.

Surwurkhan Ashakhan, a police havildar, stated, that in consequence of what prisoner had told him, he went to the shop of one Dyajee Chuttoorbooj, a dealer in ivory, who gave up twenty-one pieces of ivory now before the Court, saying in presence and hearing of the prisoner, that he had bought it from the prisoner.

Hormusjee Nowrojee, the godown-keeper of Messrs. Comber & Co., deposed to twenty-eight pieces of ivory being missed from the stock of ivory in his charge, and Dya Chuttoorbooj, a dealer in ivory, stated that within the last two or three months he had purchased twenty-eight pieces of ivory, which he had paid for at the Bazar rate; altogether he had paid the prisoner more than two hundred and twenty-five rupees.

The case was then remanded.

THEFT.—George Cornelius Curran, an Engineer apprentice in the Bombay Marine, was again brought up on remand, charged with having stolen a gold watch and chain, two gold rings, two ten rupee notes, and thirteen rupees and a half in cash, of the aggregate value of rupees three hundred, the property of Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, a first class Engineer in Her Majesty's Bombay Marine.

The prosecutor stated, that having occasion to go on board the Merchant ship *Indore*, which is now in dock undergoing repair, he had left his waistcoat between two pillows in the Engineer's bunk. The property enumerated above was at that time in the waistcoat pocket. Upon his return although the vest was where he left it, the whole of the property had disappeared. The native seamen and coolies were searched by the warden of the Dockyard, but none of the property was found. The same day, the prisoner's chest on board the *Ajdaha* was searched but none of the missing articles were there. The robbery was then reported to the Commissioner of Police.

Mr. Joseph Ross, of the European Mounted Police, stated that from information received, he suspected the prisoner, and arrested him in the Dockyard on the 18th instant. At first the prisoner denied all knowledge of the robbery, but while on his way to the Mazagon police office he said that a man who was in custody in a buggy in front, had stolen the property. On the 19th instant the prisoner, in presence of witness and Mr. Fitzgerald, voluntarily confessed to having stolen the property. He said, that after his box had been searched, he got frightened, and put the gold watch and chain in a box, together with the rings, and threw the box overboard from the *Ajdaha*, which vessel is now in the Harbour. He said he had spent the money and showed witness the house in which he had given twenty-eight rupees and a half to an Italian courtezan, for the purchase of two bottles of wine and some lemonade.

Sophia Bauck, an Italian, stated, that two or three Sundays ago the prisoner came to her house, and sent her servant for two bottles of wine and some lemonade for which he paid eight rupees. The remaining twenty rupees she had given up to the police, when they came to her, two or three days after.

The prisoner, who said he would reserve his defence, was then fully committed to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Dapoo [illegible], a Hindoo, was charged with stealing ten rupees twelve annas in cash, the property of a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

From the evidence of the prosecutor it appeared that while sleeping on the sea beach his pocket was picked of the above amount, but one Manoel de Costa having witnessed the robbery, gave information and caused the prisoner to be arrested.

His Worship sentenced the prisoner, who is an old offender, to two months imprisonment with hard labor, in the County Jail.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Shamjee Gopaljee, a Hindoo, was brought up charged with embezzling the sum of eleven thousand rupees.

Mr. Nanjee Damodhur deposed:—I am a Merchant and live in Gunesh Oart. I have an agent at Zanzibar named Cooverjee Wullubdass, he lately consigned some goods to me from Zanzibar by a bugla named *Murjoob*, the consignment consisted of cloves, ivory, guineas and dollars. One Shamjee Gopaljee came in charge of them and the bugla arrived in Bombay about ten days since. The same evening Shamjee came to see me and said to me "I will bring your property and letter of advice, from your agent to-morrow"; he came to me the next day and delivered to me the letter of advice. I asked him about the goods and he said he had them, and would take the letter of advice from me and examine it and send me the goods. I gave him back the letter of advice, and two or three days after I saw him again at his house, and on the road, he said he would land my property and give it to me. I have since discovered that he has disposed of some of my property to the value of five thousand rupees. I last saw Shamjee Gopaljee on Friday last (29th May) at the house of Luckmeedass Khemjee and in his presence, I again asked him, (Shamjee) to give me my property, as I wanted to write to Zanzibar, and in the presence and hearing of Luckmeedass he said to me, "I will not give up your property, do what you like, I will run away." The day before he promised to give me the goods in presence of the same party. The total value of them is eleven thousand rupees. Last Wednesday I saw Shamjee Gopaljee land and deliver to Gopaljee Kuttao, cloves, dollars and guineas to the value of two thousand rupees; Shamjee also delivered on the same day three thousand rupees worth of dollars and guineas to one Damodhur Jaitha."

The prisoner was remanded for the further investigation of the case. His Worship intimating that substantial bail for his appearance to answer the charge would be accepted.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—2ND JUNE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

TORTURING A HORSE.—Moosa Dada and Jamsajee Ruttonjee, were placed at the bar upon the information of Wittoo Gunnoo, charged with torturing a horse in the Bhendy Bazar Road on Monday last.

Wittoo Gunnoo, Police Constable No. 117, stated, on the night of Monday last, at about twelve o'clock, while he was in Bhendy Bazar Road, he saw the prisoner No. 1 driving a back buggy. The horse was bad, and had sores on his side. He arrested him. Defendant No. 2 is the owner of the horse, whom he arrested yesterday morning.

On examination Mr. Constable Wood found the horse to be in a very precarious state, and altogether unfit to be worked.

The Magistrate fined the first defendant thirty rupees. The second defendant was discharged.

ASSAULT.—Canjee Bhana, was brought up charged with assaulting Fazull Raojee in the Khuruck Road on Monday last.

The prosecutor is a student and lives with his parents in Bengalpoora Street. On the night of Monday last at about eight o'clock while he was sitting on the verandah of his house, he was hit by a stone, he then stood up, and received another blow from a stone in his mouth, thereby cutting his face. Prosecutor saw the prisoner throwing these stones.

The above statement was corroborated by the testimony of Babool Damjee.

His worship convicted the prisoner and fined him in the sum of ten rupees.

L A W.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Wednesday, 27*th May* 1863.

(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE FORBES, AND MR. JUSTICE NEWTON.)

MURDER.—Hubbeeboolla Syeed Abdool Kadeer, was tried before Mr. Richard White, Session Judge of North Canara, for having murdered his grand-daughter Vomerbee.

The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence:—

The court has to determine in this case whether the accused, Hubbeeboolla, is guilty, or not, of having murdered his grand-daughter Vomerbee. Deceased, it appears, was at the time of her death, about seventeen or eighteen years of age. She was the wife of witness Moosa, who resides at Hallyal, and, about eighteen months before the date mentioned in the charge, separated from him, and went and lived with the accused in a hut of his at Kurlkutary a village about twelve koss from Hallyal. Moosa, when deceased left him, made enquiry about her but could here nothing of her until the 19th of November last when he received information that she was at Kurlkutary, and proceeding to that place at once, in quest of her found her there at the house of witness Razowa where she happened to have gone that morning. Deceased refused to return to her husband. Witness Ramchunderappa was then sent for, in order that he might use his endeavours to effect an arrangement between Moosa and deceased. Ramchunderappa came but failed to induce deceased to accompany her husband. Afterwards, in the course of the same day, Moosa, returned to Hallyal, and Ramchunderappa also went there with the deceased, who wished to go to the house of the accused in the Fort, on getting to Hallyal, all three appear to have gone to Ramchunderappa's house there. In the evening, according to the evidence of Ramchunderappa, deceased left his house and proceeded in the direction of the Fort. She was accompanied, he deposes, by Moosa, and the accused, a fact which neither of them admits. Moosa deposing that he left Ramchunderappa's house that evening, to take his dinner, that deceased was there then; and that he did not afterwards see her again, but was told by Ramchunderappa the next morning, that the accused had come to the house during the night and taken her away. On Monday, the 24th of November last the accused had the complaint No. 13 drawn up, and afterwards in the afternoon of the same day, not being satisfied with it, got the other complaint No. 12 written out by witness Anuntuppa and left the first one with him. On the morning of Wednesday the 26th of the same month, the accused presented himself before witness Ramjee, the Deputy Sub-Magistrate of Hallyal, and informed that officer that he had discovered the dead body of Vomerbee lying near his house in the Fort, and that he believed she must have been murdered by Moosa and others. The Deputy Sub-Magistrate, immediately sent the Fouzdar to the Fort, with the accused to investigate the matter, and proceeded there soon after himself, and was told by the Fouzdar that the accused had shown him the corpse of Vomerbee, and, on doing so, had confessed that he had murdered her. The Deputy Sub-Magistrate, then himself questioned the accused, and he made to him a full and circumstantial confession of having murdered the deceased:—stating he had committed the murder at his house on the morning of the previous Monday, the 24th, and produced from his house the rope tied in a noose, now before the Court as the one which he had fastened round the neck of the deceased and had partly drawn her up by, with the intention of hanging her to a beam of his house, and showed where the corpse was and the way by which he had dragged it there. It was lying by a row of bushes from fifty to one hundred and fifty yards, or so, (the witnesses differ as to the exact distance) from accused's house, on the side of the bushes farthest from the house. It was much decomposed. Death had taken place, apparently, two or three days previously. There was a red mark on the throat, from ear to ear, which had the appearance of having been caused by a rope being tightly drawn round the neck. The skin of the back and of one of the legs was abrased, and the abrasions were such as to indicate that they had been caused by the body being dragged over the ground. It is proved that, when deceased was at the houses of Razowa and Ramchunderappa, on the previous Wednesday, the 19th of November she wore the ornaments now produced, and that these ornaments were not on her corpse when it was pointed out by the accused. The accused was searched at the time he made his confession and the complaint No. 12 was found upon him; and he told the Deputy Sub-Magistrate that he had had it written to cast suspicion regarding the deceased's death upon Moosa and the other person mentioned in it. The next day, the accused was asked by the Fouzdar what had became of deceased's ornaments, and he replied that he had placed them with Roostumkhan, and went and procured from this witness the ornaments now before the court, saying they were the ones in question. These ornaments were given by the accused to Roostumkhan with a request that he would endeavour to pledge them for him for a rupee. Roostumkhan deposes that they were thus made over to him on the evening of Monday the 24th day of November last. It is proved that deceased was pregnant at the time of her death and had nearly gone her full time, and Razowa deposes that when deceased was about three months advanced in pregnancy, the accused came and asked her for medicine to give to deceased to procure abortion, and witness Sherieh deposes, that when he commenced to be intimate with the deceased she was about four months pregnant and told him she had become pregnant by the accused. Witness Venteetee, too, states that on a Monday, which his deposition before the Assistant Magistrate shows must have been the 24th of November last, at about noon, he was asked by Ramchundrappa in the Hallyal Fort, in the presence of the accused, to give evidence to the effect that the accused had been beaten by two men, and that he replied that he had not seen accused beaten, and would not depose that he had. Venteetee gave his evidence before this Court in a straightforward way, and it derives corroboration from the fact of Ramchunderappa being mentioned as a witness in the complaint No. 13, and having now changed his evidence so as to support the statements therein made. Venteetee's evidence is therefore, in the Court's opinion, fully worthy of credit. The accused declares that the ornaments before the court are his, and that was on the Thursday before he was apprehended, namely, the 20th of November last, that he gave them to Roostumkhan to pledge for him, but he has entirely failed to prove the first of these assertions, and the second of them is directly contradicted by Roostumkhan's evidence. Accused also says he last saw deceased alive, Kurlhatlay, 15 or 20 days before he discovered her corpse. This statement, too, is proved to be false by the contents of the complaint No. 12 which is shown to have been written according to his own directions and bears his signature. Since it is evident from this complaint that the accused had no intention, at first, of denying that deceased had come to his house at Hullyjal, but wished only to make it appear that her husband and the other person mentioned in the complaint had murdered her, and taken her ornaments. The accused admits having confessed that he murdered the deceased but urges that the confession was extorted from him by beating. There is nothing, however, to show, or to need the Court to suspect that the accused did not confess voluntarily, or that his avowal that he had murdered deceased was false, and the court believes also, that the particulars related by the accused in the course of his confession are in the main true. The confession is corroborated in several points, by facts proved independently of it—facts which the court considers completely exclude the hypothesis, either that deceased committed suicide, or that her husband killed her and admit of no other hypothesis than that of the guilt of the accused. It cannot be certainly determined whether the accused was guilty or not. If he was, it would be probable that, fearing Moosa would complain against him respecting the deceased, that her pregnancy would become publicly known, and his own disgraceful conduct be brought to light and meet with punishment, he must have determined to stop all enquiry in the matter by killing her and concealing her body. If on the other hand, he was, as he avers, guilty of criminal intimacy with deceased, it would be probable that he did not, at first, design to kill her, but that according to his confession, he was roused to anger by the thought that he might be disgraced and punished undeservedly in consequence of deceased's bad conduct, that, in his rage, he inflicted fatal injuries on her, and that then, for his own safety's sake, he determined to hasten her end by hanging her.

The court differing from the assessors, finds that Hubbeeboolla, son of Kazee Syed Abdool Kadur, is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely that he has committed the offence of murder, and has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code; and the Court directs that the said Hubbeeboolla Syud Abdool Kadur he hanged by the neck till he is dead.

The Court finds on reference to the forms of charges given in chapter XIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, that the charge in this case, was not sufficiently specific as it does not state that Hubbeeboolla caused the death of Vomerbee but merely that he committed murder. The assistant Magistrate has noticed to the Hallyal Deputy Sub-Magistrate the irregular way in which the Inquest report was made; and the court trusts that such reports may, for the future be made strictly in accordance with the provisions of Section 161 of the criminal procedure code. The court would take this opportunity of bringing prominently to the notice of the Magistrate of the district the inconvenience arising from the subordinate Magistrates of the second class in this district not having been vested, under Section 38 of the Criminal Procedure Code, with the power to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Session. In this case owing to the Deputy Sub-Magistrate of Hallyal not having this power, none of the depositions taken by him, nor the written confession of Hubbeeboola, could, in any way be made use of during the trial.

The above case was submitted to the High Court for confirmation of the sentence. On Wednesday last the twenty-seventh instant the Honorable Judges perused the whole of the proceedings connected with the case and passed the following resolution thereon.

RESOLUTION OF THE HIGH COURT.—The conviction and sentence are confirmed.

N E W S-L E T T E R.

DELHI, *May* 18.

IF you expect "stirring news" from this place, you stand a fair chance of being disappointed; the station is dull as your own ditch-water, and but for some little sparring between goverment officials and "interlopers," there would be some prospect of the Delhi Dundrearys dying of *ennui*. The more fortunate folk have gone to revel in the cool airs of Simla and Mussoorie, and those who remain grill and stew alternately; so no wonder if at last they are done brown. The weather is "piping hot," and the long-expected *chota bursaut* has not yet made its appearance; so that unless the regular rains set in early, everything will be dried up by the middle of next month; and already the gardeners are talking about the fruit season having failed; but as they always have a grievance, and would grumble if they had not something to grumble about, I do not anticipate much scarcity in consequence though oddly enough, the canal authorities have cut off the water supply just as it was most wanted, and the force pump which came all the way from England may we called a f"a"rce pump, for nobody knows anything at all about it, and the copper nozzle having been walked off, it is useless. Not that the nozzle was of much use, but it looked as if it was, and that is something. The garden was left in charge of Mr. Cooper, the Deputy Commissioner by Mr. Berkeley. Mr. Cooper goes to vegetate at Simla; so his head or second clerk takes the duty, and this really beautiful spot bids fair to wear the aspect of all that is bright when it has faded. What with want of water and of skill in gardening, I fear there will be very little beauty left by the time the man who laid it out returns to his duty. Such is life; our green leaves all turn yellow!

A European swindler was captured here a few days ago. It appears that he arrived at the Dak Bungalow and was at once surrounded by "all the Delhi jewellers," pressing him to buy their wares. He, nothing loth, made a good selection and gave a cheque for the amount like a man. Feeling the heat oppressive and thirst unquenchable, he sent an extensive order for brandy and sherry to a respectable Parsee firm. The goods were supplied and a cheque given at once for the amount due; but, owing to some slight difference in the signature—the initials or some other part of the cheque—an inquiry took place, which resulted in the issue of a warrant for the apprehension of the traveller. Forthwith marched the police to the Dak Bungalow, but the bird had flown; and as a report reached the police that the delinquent had selected the cool garden as his hiding-place, they proceeded thither, and, in the cool shade sleeping, came upon a whole company (more or less) of European soldiers who had evidently drowned their disappointment at finding no water in the canal, in spirits. They were too formidable looking for the "peelers;" so a file of their comrades were summoned and the "happy lot" taken to the guard-house. Meanwhile Mr. Ghoose (Deputy Superintendent) and his goslings procured lanthorns, and by a lucky chance looked under the stage of the Institute Theatre, and there, crouching in a corner, sat the culprit, who was also taken possession of, and after a preliminary examination will have to stand his trial at Calcutta. The prisoner is said to have brothers in "the services," and to be highly respectable.

The Surrogees (Jains) having taken their odious little idol *Parisnath* to the newly erected temple at Pahargunge, outside the city, are now anxious to take him back with all pomp, splendour, and publicity; to the great tribulation of the other Hindoos, whose religious feelings would be severely hurt by the pageant. It is forty years since this indecent tomfoolery was indulged in, and on that occasion there were bloodshed and great tribulation for the worshippers of *Parisnath*. The same *tumasha* is now threatened and will probably take place if the idol be permitted to pass through the streets exposed to the public gaze; but, with a view of averting the danger, "the authorities" have given their consent to let the procession return with the idol concealed; a compromise which, it is hoped, will please both parties. The Native papers in the Surrogee interest state that the pageant is not only to be public, but that two companies of European troops are to escort it! And it is highly probable that this story will be belived. I ought to have mentioned that the Jain temple, where *Parisnath* sits on his throne, is about the richest of all temples in these parts. It was dismantled during the re-occupation of the city in 1857, but the Surrogees being wealthy men, principally bankers and jewellers, have contrived to restore it to its former splendour. But it is now no longer to be gazed on by the vulgar. Not even the shoeless sight-seer may gain admission; nothing less than a Lieutenant Governor and his personal staff being permitted within the sacred pile. To such "truckling" there is no parallel, and the Surrogees of Delhi, Muttra, and elsewhere should be taught a lesson in season—a lesson they seem to have forgotten since 1857.

I am sorry to say fever is rather prevalent in the barracks; but as soon as it subsides a little the patients are to be sent up to Hiddoo Rao's house on "the ridge for change. Just now the change seems "out for the frying pan into the fire;" the stony ridge retaining the heat so long a time; but, after the first fall of rain, it will be about the most desirable spot in Delhi and certainly the best adapted for the purpose. The Delhi Bank has shifted, or is about to shift its quarters from one end of the Chandnee Chowk to the Old Bank-house at the other. The building has been repaired, I should say rebuilt, and is now ready for occupation. The establishment will rejoice at the change:—*Englishman, May* 25.

S I N D.

THE COMMISSIONER.—We understand that Mr. Mansfield and his party will return from the Gulph in a day or two. We infer from this that the project of pushing on to Bagdad was abandoned.—*Sindian, May* 27.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—We are informed that the cable across the Indus, which was carried away on the 21st instant, has been repaired, and that perfect communication on the line was re-established last Monday.—*Id.*

LIEUTENANT JACKSON.—This unfortunate officer, as [illegible] by our Sukkur correspondent, is on board the [illegible], en route to this place, which he will reach in a day or two. Captain Ailes, H. M. 89th Regt., is the officer who has him in charge. The escort is composed of 12 men of the 89th.—*Id.*

THE MEKRAN COAST TELEGRAPH.—We are glad to learn that the [illegible] Telegraph [illegible] for the Mekran Line at Gwader, Pusnee and Oormara, has been conclusively decided upon. This betokens a very satisfactory state of affairs down the Coast.—*Id.*

ACCIDENT ON THE RAIL.—Last Sunday evening as Mr. Chetwin 2nd Engineer of the steamer *Stanley*, was proceeding to Kotree, he fell off the train between Joongshaie and Doorbajee, and striking on his head is said to have received such injuries as to be now lying in a dangerous state in the Hospital at Kotree. He however fell clear of the rail and no doubt escaped instantaneous death.—*Id.*

B E N G A L.

BY the arrival of the S. S. *Baltic* on Saturday evening, we have Rangoon and Moulmein papers to the 15th and 12th instant, respectively, but they contain no news of importance whatever. Colonel Phayre's decoration and the treaty with Burmah seem to be the subjects of local interest; and these, with conservancy arrangements and fires, fill up the papers. The report of the murder of the King of Burmah, though not confirmed, is still current, and likely to be true. Putting an obnoxious monarch into a *deekchi* with a hole in the bottom, and sending him, with his arms and legs tied, on a swimming excursion down a convenient river, is quite common among the Burmese, and the present Lord of the White Elephant runs the same risk as his predecessor.—*Englishman, May* 25.

M A D R A S.

INAMS.—Under instructions from the Secretary of State, the Government of India have directed that, in future, in cases where alterations are proposed to be made in the tenancy of land and its revenue, full information as to the nature of the original grants, should be submitted along with extracts showing the conditions upon which they may have been confirmed by the British Government or its officers, and that grants of the Government revenue should be reserved for occasions of unusual and distinguished service.—*Times, May* 27.

C E N T R A L A S I A.

CABUL, 7*th May.*—"As desired by Sirdar Mahomed Allee Khan, Koomadans Futteh Khan and Daood Khan and Resaldar Mohur Allee Khan with their infantry and cavalry went to Daipooree to receive General Furradoon Khan, who after restoring order in Kutta Awaz have returned to Cabool, and accompanied the General to Balla Hissar. The governor was in the durbar when the General with his troops and four guns arrived and ordered a royal salute to be fired. The cavalry and infantry having presented arms to the governor, went to their lines, while the General remained with Sirdar Mohamed Ally Khan and took his breakfast there.

8*th May.*—The following account from the Ameer's camp before Heerat, is given by a trustworthy merchant;—

'After the funeral of Sultan Ahmed Jan was over, the Ameer had received all the Sirdars and Khans in his camp to read the Fatah as customary. Hafizjee Sahib, Ghoolam Mohamed Khan, Mookhtear, Sirdars Mahomed Azim Khan, Shumshooddeen Khan and Mohamed Oosman Khan, having attended a private council were addressed by the Ameer thus, 'Some one of you should go to Sirdars Mohamed Oomer Khan and Shahnawaz Khan, and ask them if they are ready to ratify the treaty proposed by the late Sooltan Ahmed Jan, and if so, let them send the requisite papers sealed and signed and the amount of the ransom.'

Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan having agreed to the deputation, rode to the fort of Heerat, where he was received very affectionately, and told Sirdars Shahnawas Khan and Mohamed Oomer Khan what the Ameer had said. On this Shahnawaz very quietly gave the undermentioned reply,—

"I am your slave and have no objection if you sell me in the bazar, but the fact is that I have written to the Shah of Persia about my father's death, and have informed the Shah of the arrangements of my late father was making with the Ameer about Heerat. As soon as I have received instructions in reply from the Shah, I will let the Ameer know."

The merchant says that Sirdar Mohamed Khan was in Heerat when the younger son of Sooltan Ahmed Jan having obtained permission from Shahnawaz Khan had gone with four or five sowars to his father's tomb. Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan hearing that the boy was out from Heerat, took Shere Ally Khan's advice and taking some cavalry and infantry with him hastened towards the tomb to make the boy prisoner. Sirdar Shahnawaz Khan who was informed in time of what Mahomed Shurreef Khan was about lost no time in marching out from Heerat with three thousand troops and with his uncle Mahomed Oomer Khan and took Shurreef Khan by surprise—a fight took place near the tomb in which a number of men were killed and wounded on both sides, Mahomed Shurreef Khan was defeated, and Shahnawaz Khan with his younger brother marched into Heerat triumphantly. On Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan's return to the Camp, the Ameer was very sorry to hear how Mohamed Surreef Khan had behaved towards the sons of Sooltan Ahmed Jan and said.—"Those who are brave, never disgrace themselves in this way."

9*th May.*—The Governor after dismissing the durbar was going to the garden of Shere Allee Khan when some Nasree Affghans of the Rubbat village brought the body of a shepherd who had been beaten to death by his father-in-law. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan having investigated the case, ordered the body of the shepherd to be buried and desired the Shahghasee to send his men after the murderer.

10*th May.*—The case of a murderer who had been brought by General Faradoon Khan from Ghizneen was tried to-day by the Governor. The prisoner having been found guilty of the crime, was sentenced to be hanged before the mother and the brother of the murdered man. When the prisoner was taken to the gallows, some Syuds went to the mother and brother of the killed man and begged of them to have the criminal released, as by having him hanged they would get no satisfaction.

The woman having agreed to the Syuds' words went to the governor and stated that she was willing to pass over the sentence of the prisoner and wish to have him released. Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan was quite pleased to hear the woman speak this, and ordered the man to be liberated.

11*th May.*—The following letter from Sirdar Shere Allee Khan from the Ameer's camp before Heerat was received by the Governor:—

"In consequence of some late enmity, the sons of Ubdoolgafoor Khan Barackzaie having wounded Sirdar Fakeer Mohamed Khan the son of late Syud Mohamed Khan, have fled towards Cabool. Be on the look out, and as soon as they have reached Cabool keep them under your guard. Meer Akhore Ahmed Khan having been asked by the governor if the sons of Ubdoolghafoor Khan had arrived in Cabool, replied 'not as yet.' On this the kossid who brought the above letter said that one of the sons of Ubdoolghafoor Khan who was under Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan had been kept by Sirdar Mohamed Ismael Khan in Candahar, and the other was on his way to Jellalabad *via* Zoormut. A letter was ordered to be written to Shahmurd Khan, the Hakim of Jellalabad, directing him to secure the son of Ubdoolghafoor who was on his way to that place.

12*th May.*—It was stated in the news letter received to-day from the Ameer's camp before Heerat that since the Ameer had taken Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan as his adviser, Sirdar Shere Allee Khan was so much displeased that he was now and then sending his brothers in to action without asking the Ameer or Mohamed Auzim Khan. One day Sirdar Shahnawaz Khan had made such a rush on the battery of Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan that he would have taken it if the Ameer had not sent Mohamed Ameer Khan to his assistance. In this battle Shahnawaz Khan was defeated with great loss. Different rumours are afloat in Cabool, some say that Mahomed Shurreef Khan has been wounded in the action, while the others say Mahomed Ameen Khan.

13*th May.*—The Durbar having been held as usual Sirdar Mahomed Allee Khan sent notice to the custom officers to get accounts of the Cabool and Ghuzneen customs ready.

The following is ascertained from the servant of Ghoolam Mohamed Khan, Mookhtear, who has travelled from Heerat to Cabool in twenty-two days. "The Shahzada of Mushhed with twelve thousand Persian troops was on his way to Heerat, and it is very likely that the Shahzadah has reached Heerat by this time.

The Shahzada was coming to read the Fataha and to console the mind of Shahnawaz Khan. It was given out that the Shahzada was to leave the Persian troops at Ghooryan and go alone to Heerat. The man also said that a letter from the Shahzada was received by the Ameer in which it was stated 'that Heerat was given by the Shah of Persia to Sultan Ahmed Jan as a Jageer, and as he is now dead you should not interfere any more.' It is said that the Ameer was very much concerned about that letter."—*Delhi Gazette, May* 28.

L O C U S T S.

THE subject of Locusts having attracted much attention in the Punjaub, enquiries were instituted by the Government of that province and replies thereto were received of which the following is a brief abstract:—

"It appears from the correspondence examined that the first district visited by the Locusts on the present occasion was that of Dhera Ghazee Khan where they appeared *en masse* on the 29th January 1863 (preliminary visit in September, 1862, is noted) coming apparently from Bahawulpore across the river, (Mozuffurghur and Mooltan reports are wanting) spreading over the whole district, and finally disappearing on the 5th March. Captain Minchin's Report is so interesting and detailed, that application for a copy for publication is suggested. The people collected quantities for food, and dried them for storing. They committed but little damage. They appeared about the same time in the Rawul Pindee district (from which and intermediate one of Dhera Ismil Khan there is no report) and showed themselves during the beginning of February in Jhelum, where Major Bristow, warned by the Deputy Commissioner of Rawul Pindee, was prepared to receive them, and caused the destruction, before he received Financial Commissioner's Circular, of an [illegible] Their flight across Goojrat and Sealkote in the first instance, does not seem to have been recorded, and we find them in Shukurghur Pergunna of Goordaspoor from 25th to 28th February, crossing into Batalla about the 18th March, and about the 20th visiting Goordaspoor itself, whence they passed on towards the Hills. Many are destroyed by hail in Shukurghur. The above must have been a distinct division moving Northward and Eastward from the Derajat, while another entered Googaira about the 16th February, being occasionally seen up to 17th March at Pak Puttun. The first flight was calculated to cover a space of 10 koss. They passed on towards Mooltan, and did but little damage. They must have crossed the Sutlej about the 11th February, as they are stated to have appeared in the Hissar district on the 19th and 22nd of that month, to have been observed in Rohtuck on the latter date, in Goorgaon and in Delhi on the 26th, and in Kurnaul (districts are all meant of course) on the 6th and 7th March, the Officers of those several zillahs all reporting them as passing from West to East and North, crossing the Jumna into Meerut, and disappearing about the 1st week in March, doing little or no damage. A large division must have passed up through Lahore North East, as the insects are reported to have entered Amritsur from Kussoor. about the 1st March, and to have extended North and East to Ujnala, Battalla, and across the Ravee to Reia. They must about the same time have crossed the Sutlej into Ferozepoor, where they appeared between the 3rd and 7th March, and passed on to Umballa, where they were noticed on the 8th March to be coming from the West, and were seen at Roopur, at the entrance of the Pinjore Dhoon, as late as the 23rd March. From Amritsur and Goordaspoor they entered (re-entered?) Sealkote about the 8th March, visited Bujwant across the Chenab, also Jummoo, were again seen on the 21st March passing up and down the dry streams seeking for a suitable place to lay their eggs, while about the same time (8th to 12th March) they passed also Eastward into Jallundhur. There they did considerable damage, and were in such masses that when resting they were found covering the ground to a depth of between two and three feet. Their backward movement into Goojrat commenced on the 16th March, and lasted till 1st April, and here the slaughter was immense, as will be seen below. They also visited Hooshiarpoor, but when does not exactly appear from the papers, and were seen in small flights near Noorpoor (21st March) and Baijnath in Kangra. They must, of course, have passed over Rawul Pindee a second time, as they appeared in Hazara between the 24th and 31st March, and were there destroyed in immense masses, being swept into natural chasms and covered with earth. On the first named date they were also seen in Yoozoofzaie, and actively pursued by the people under Lieutenant Sandeman. On the same date also they appeared in Kohat, so that their westward flight must have been on a most extensive scale. The interesting papers of Mr. Brandreth describing the energetic measures of Lieut. Powlett, are not amongst those submitted, and returns of destruction are only found in the Reports from following districts:—

	Locusts destroyed.	*Eggs destroyed.*	*Grubs.*
Yoozoofzaie	1040 mds.	...	...
Lahore	...	60 mds.	...
Hooshiarpoor	...	813½ ,,	...
Goojerat	21529 mds.	940 ,,	123 mds
Sealkote	...	9 ,,	...
Amritsur	3224 mds.	...	...
Goordaspoor	130 ,,	...	...
Jhelum	31500 ,,	...	...
Total recorded	56423	1822½	123 mds

These figures do not represent half the destruction, but assuming they do, it may be said that 112,000 maunds of Locusts, 3,600 maunds of eggs, and 240 maunds of grubs, have been weighed and destroyed, besides the masses ploughed in. 400 Locusts weigh a seer. The number of those removed has therefore been one billion and three quarters: half of these were females. Each female lays 100 eggs. The number of Locusts of a new generation thus removed is represented by the following astounding figures:—89,600,000,000. And to these the actual eggs destroyed (5⅔ billions) counting 40,000, to the seer, or a million and a half to the maund, and we have the amazing quantity of ninety-five billions of young locusts removed from "circulation" in the Punjab alone. Assuming that only half this number would have reached the wingless point at which they are most destructive, and that each insect consumed three times its weight of green food, and we find that the active measures adopted have saved nearly one million of maunds of green food."

GRANTS IN AID.

(*From the Elphinstone School-Paper, June* 1.)

THE time has perhaps come to introduce the system of payment for Results into the elementary English Schools of this Presidency. Of the generally admitted advantages to be obtained from working that system, perhaps the most important is the simplification, not the diminution, of the work of the department which it renders possible.

2. The necessity for a general simplification of educational organization in this country, has lately received forcible exemplification in Sir Charles Trevelyan's last Financial Statement. One hundred thousand pounds has been unappropriated for a whole twelvemonth, because the Educational Departments did not know what to do with it. Every department should be able to say at any given moment where it is. It would then be able to say at any given moment where it was going to, and, consequently, what it meant to do with all available means for getting along.

3. All payments to a School should be made for results only. But Results which may be paid for on a school are of two kinds, one Fixed or Permanent, the other Floating or Current.

4. *A. Fixed Results.*—These are School-houses and Offices, Masters' Residences, Playgrounds, Teaching and Gymnastic Apparatus, and qualified Masters and Assistant Masters. Such results are, with an obvious exception, to be paid for once for all. A grant, amounting to all or half the local expenditure, should be made to the Managers of a school, when the object of their expenditure shall have been certified by the Inspector to be, for the purposes of education, worth the money proposed to be spent on it. No other condition should be imposed than the Inspector's certification, and an agreement on the part of the Managers, binding themselves or their successors to refund the money received from Government, should ever at any time, without Government permission, the proceeds of the grant be, in the opinion of Government, alienated from educational uses.

5. Under the head A, I fancy that what is proposed does not involve any great amount of deviation from present procedure. Details however would be left to the Managers which are now exclusively the care of the department. Work, of course, would be simplified if forms of certifications were drawn up and published. Such forms would teach Managers what was necessary to be done in order to satisfy Departmental requirements. No other correspondence on the subject of a grant would then be necessary besides the request for one and the reply.

6. That Schoolmasters as well as school buildings should remain the subjects of special grants seems desirable, on account of the greater value which attaches to any individual's work who is a member of a "service," and who can look forward with confidence to a pension. The Educational Department should publish yearly a list of Masters, classified according to their acquirements, length of service, or actual pay and position. A Master would be able to keep his place on this list, and to eventually secure a title to pension by receiving and registering every year from the School-Inspector a certificate testifying to the absence of well-founded complaints against him by the Managers, and to the efficient conduct of the schools under his charge. Managers, on their part, by employing a Master whose name is on this list, should be able to obtain a Government grant towards paying his salary. His salary might be calculated according to the general rule for Grant-in-Aid, which is given in paragraph 4. It should be stipulated, however, that Government should pay no more than a given sum towards the salary of a Master of a given class. The Pension Rules as they exist at present need not be altered at all.

7. In conclusion, it ought to be provided that all payments, of whatever kind, under head A and B too, should be paid over to the Manager in a lump sum. The Educational Department has nothing to do with the application of the money it gives. In the case of payments made once for all, as under A, it will secure an equivalent for its money by exacting the performance on the part of Managers of the stipulated conditions. In the case of payments under head B, it will be seen that the Managers have no chance of money at all, unless their school deserves it. And generally, unless the school is good, no money will be given it, and if the school is good, it does not signify to the Educational Department where the money goes to. The State, however, should not be too liberal in its grants towards the Schoolmaster's salary. Where the State's contribution to this item is large, a Schoolmaster may make private bargain with the Managers to go without *their* contribution. This has been done in Bengal.

8. At his annual visit to the school, the Inspector will grant a certificate according to a set form, of general effectiveness. The certificate will enable the Schoolmaster to keep his name on the list of Government Masters, and the Managers to draw money under head B and for the Master's salary.

9. Assistant Masters as well as Masters should be named on the certificate of general effectiveness.

10. The certificate of general effectiveness should vouch for the effective condition of buildings, apparatus, and establishment, and for the skill in teaching of the individuals to whom this certificate is a certificate of merit. One copy should be entered in the books of the school, and one retained by the Inspector.

11. *B. Floating or Current Results.*—Under this head come the results that have been causing so much talk in England. The preliminary conditions to enable a school to receive grants under this head are—*a*, the certificate of general effectiveness; *b*, registers of attendance, books of account, and journals of work drawn up in accordance with patterns supplied by the Educational Department; and *c*, the exaction of a fee from every boy, those excepted alone who may be declared by the Inspector on the score of proficiency, by the Master on the score of conduct, to be worthy of exemption.

12. The fee charge need not be even throughout the school. For the purpose of regulating the grant made on the score of the attendance and the performances of individual pupils, the Inspector might ascertain the average fee paid by dividing the total return of fees by the number of boys actually examined.

13. The maximum amount to be given to the school for the attendance and the performance of each boy, will be the amount of the average yearly fee paid by him, calculated under paragraph 12.

14. Twelve (12) annas out of this maximum amount will be given to a school for each boy who is in attendance at the day of Examination, who [illegible] to [illegible], and whom the registers declare to have been absent for not more than twenty days during the twelve months terminating with the day of examination.

15. One-eighth the balance to be given on account of each child over twelve years of age for perfect repetition of one hundred lines of English Poetry. If less than one hundred lines be repeated, payment should be made on the following scale:—

For not less than 75 lines ¾ of the full sum.
Ditto ditto 50 do. ½ ditto.
Ditto ditto 25 do. ¼ ditto.

16. The English poetry to be learned by heart should be fixed for the whole presidency every twelve month.

17. In the case of children under 12 years of age, two hundred lines of Vernacular poetry may be substituted, at the discretion of the Master, for the English poetry. The Vernacular poetry should be fixed yearly by the Director, along with the English. But no poetry, English or Vernacular, should be called for, in any case, which the boys of the school have not had a full twelve months to learn.

18. One-eighth of the balance to be given for the *vivâ voce* translation into the Vernacular of an easy piece of English prose, taken from one of the class books in use. Where the boy's vernacular is English, or where it is a language in which it is not convenient to receive a translation, a double quantity of the verse allowed for under paragraph 15 may be accepted by the Inspector, and the financer of the school so remain unprejudiced.

19. Boys not over nine years of age may gain for the school the money given to others for translation under paragraph 18, if they exhibit a knowledge of the English alphabet and numerals.

20. One-eighth of the balance to be given for the performance on paper of a dictation lesson in English. The book from which the passage is to be taken should be yearly named by the Director, the same twelve months' preparation being reserved in the interests of the boys as in the case of poetry. Boys under the age of eleven may, at the discretion of the Master, exchange this exercise for the more simple one of writing out a piece of easy English from memory.

21. Another eighth should be given for the performance on paper of a dictation lesson in the Vernacular. The conditions to be the same as those of the English dictation exercise. But at the discretion of the Master, any boy may substitute Latin or Sanscrit for the Vernacular of the district in which the school is situated.

22. A fourth of the balance should be given for every boy over ten years of age who may be thoroughly well up in his "tables," and for every boy under ten who can repeat his Multiplication table up to twelve times.

23. The remaining fourth should be given to every boy under eleven who can work out to a correct answer an example set by the Inspector in each of the first four rules in Arithmetic; to boys over eleven who perform correctly four sums also, one in Proportion, one in Vulgar or Decimal Fractions, one in simple Interest, and one in Square Root. When a boy does part but not all of the work here set, the school may be credited with a fourth of the whole amount of money to be obtained under this paragraph for each sum he works out to a right answer.

24. One objection to the scheme now proposed, may be the narrowness of the standard of examination and consequently of study. To this it may be replied in the first place, that a wide standard means a low standard in affairs of this kind.* In the second place, there are other circumstances which in Bombay make the standard of examination for a Government grant not the only standard of study for a school. The better sort of schools will educate up to the University Matriculation standard and the Junior Scholarship standard of the Colleges. The minor schools will try to send up Exhibitioners to the superior schools. And if it be asked whether some schools will not still content themselves with the Government standard of examination, the answer is that one condition of obtaining money will always be the previous obtaining of scholars. And scholars will not as a point of fact go to schools which send up pupils neither to the Matriculation Examination nor to Exhibitions tenable at superior institutions. But if any school be unaffected by any of these circumstances, it is one of those schools that cannot but be the better for a narrow standard rigidly maintained. In short, while the Government standard will secure that soundness of elementary instruction without which no other instruction is practically possible, it will do nothing to discourage the superinduction of higher grade in learning.

25. It may again objected, that the scheme proposed practically refuses the maximum grant to schools which contain a preponderance of very young pupils, and which do not profess to teach English. This inequality is admitted. To a certain and unobjectionable extent it may be diminished by an increase of the capitation grant for children of nine years and under in all schools. But inequality must exist somewhere, or simplicity of system be departed from to an extent which will cause more loss than equality gives gain. And that sort of inequality is not the worst sort which acts as an inducement to Managers to get good Masters, to ask for a high class of instruction, and to keep the children at school as long as possible.

26. One great advantage of the proposed scheme is in its relation to the work of the Inspectors. Their work it does not at all diminish. In one respect, and a most important respect, it increases that work. No school is now examined in the way it will then be necessary to examine *every* school when the system of payment for results is adopted. No school now *can* be examined in that way, the Inspector has to do so many things besides examining. On the proposed system he will have to do hardly anything but examine. One Carkoon, it may be safely said, will form the whole of his establishment. On visiting a school he will have to use his eyes, draw out a certificate, and have a copy of it placed on the records of his office. His "report" will consist of a single row of figures under heads common to every school in his division. The certificates left behind at the school will enable the Managers to procure from the Treasury the money they may be entitled to.

* See in another part of this Number Mr. Lingen on his *Syllabus of Subjects for Students in Normal Schools.*

CALCUTTA MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL.

(*From the Bengal Hurkaru, May* 25.)

THE Theatre of the Medical College Hospital was crowded last Saturday afternoon, on the occasion of the Annual distribution of Prizes to students, and the presentation of the yearly Report by the Principal, Dr. Norman Chevers. Sir C. Trevelyan presided, and a goodly number of the most influential men in Calcutta were present, including among others, Sir M. L. Wells, Mr. Justice Norman, E. H. Lushington, Esq., W. S. Atkinson, Esq., Drs. Bird, Brougham and Macpherson. The Report, which we intend to publish *in extenso*, alluded to the great loss the College had sustained in the death of Dr. Crozier, F. R. C. S., to whose memory Dr. Chevers made a graceful allusion. Special reference was made to the insubordination shown by the Bengali class of students, in December last year. This entire class, numbering one hundred and thirty-six, deserted the College *en masse*, of whom ninety-four solicited and obtained pardon, and resumed their studies. The details of this most discreditable and ill-advised act on the part of the students are familiar to our readers, and it will be sufficient to say that the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, to whom the matter was referred, arrived at the conviction that the complaints made against the Principal, Dr. Chevers, were groundless, frivolous, and vexatious. Perhaps the most interesting portion of the Report had reference to the statistics of the Hospital. We rejoice to learn that the usefulness of this noble Institution is extending every year. The total number of in-patients treated during the past year amounted to 4,885, as against 4,423 in 1861. Of this number 1897 were Europeans, and the remainder Natives. One hundred and eighty-four deaths occurred among the former, or 9·69 of the number treated. Of the Natives 684 died, being something like 28·33 per cent. of those treated. The death rates for the past year as compared with 1861 show an improvement. The extraordinary increase in the number of applications for out-door relief at the Dispensary for Women and Children is attributed, as we understood, to the judgment exercised by Honorary Assistant Surgeon Sakes. Without entering at greater length into the details of this Report, which occupied nearly an hour in reading, it will be sufficient to notice shortly the distribution of prizes which followed. The successful students were called up in succession and presented by Sir C Trevelyan with the various prizes awarded to them consisting for the most part of books selected as far as possible with a view to assist their further education. The gold medals were not forthcoming being (as on the occasion of last year's distribution) unfinished. Sir C. Trevelyan addressed students, and recounted briefly the history of the College from its foundation, characterising the difference which existed between its position to-day, and twenty-five years ago. He urged the students to bear in mind that their success in life, after leaving the watchful eye of their Principal, depended mainly upon themselves, and he warned them that although many had completed their course of study in that College, and were about to enter upon the public service, much had still to be learned, for Medical Science was always growing, and the most accomplished English Physicians admitted that there was always something to be learned. In alluding to the spirit of insubordination shown by the Bengali-class, Sir Charles characterised the measures adopted by the Principal to enforce order and discipline, as uniformly conciliatory, and highly calculated to impress the students with the deep interest felt in their welfare, not only by Dr. Chevers and his colleagues, but by the Government. He urged the students to remember, that to submit to discipline was a primary necessity, and concluded by expressing a hope that the Institution would continue to maintain its high character as the first Hospital in India in point of extent and efficiency. On resuming his chair, Sir Charles was greeted with loud cheers.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE KURRACHEE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR THE YEAR 1862-63.

As Presented to the Annual General Meeting held on the 21*st May* 1863.

(*From the Sindian, May* 27.)

DURING the year just passed, not only has important progress been made in various public undertakings affecting the prosperity of Kurrachee, but several matters of interest to the mercantile community have claimed the attention of your Committee; who have throughout the year been in almost constant communication with the local government; and have taken the liberty of urging reforms and improvements wherever the welfare of the mercantile community appeared to be at stake. Your Committee cannot avoid bearing testimony at the outset to the prompt and courteous attention which has been invariably accorded to their representations by the present Commissioner in Sind, who has in almost every instance displayed the utmost anxiety to accede to the wishes of the Chamber whenever it has been in his power.

PORT DUES.

The exorbitant port dues charged upon vessels frequenting the harbor of Kurrachee have claimed the attention of the Chamber almost since its establishment. At the date of the last General Meeting this matter had been apparently decided for the present by the unfavorable report of Commodore Wellesley, who maintained the untenable position that the harbor ought to be made to pay its expenses, by means of imposts which, if persisted in, must have inevitably driven away shipping from the port. Your Committee lost no time in combating this mischievous principle, and after obtaining materials by an investigation of the accounts of the Port Officer copies of which were kindly accorded by the Commissioner, they addressed the local government on the 25th of June in a letter of considerable length, in which they endeavored to show that the government, on account of the increasing customs revenue were gainers instead of losers by the trade of Kurrachee, even if the expenses of the harbor were slightly in excess of the receipts; and that it was in the highest degree illiberal and impolitic to strangle the commerce of a rising port in order to bring about a purely imaginary balance. The subject was warmly taken up by the Commissioner who forwarded the Chairman's letter to Bombay, and accompanied it by a report, in which he strongly recommended a reduction of the imposts on shipping. These representations had the desired effect, and your Committee have the pleasure of recording that upon Mr. Mansfield's recommendation, the port charges were at once reduced to the scale embodied in government notification of the 11th May, 1858. By this arrangement the heavy pilotage fees were disconuinued, and the towage fees reduced one anna. While acknowledging the promptitude with which their wishes have been acceded to in this matter, your Committee are of opinion that the towage expenses, and especially the cost of coal consumed by the Tug steamer might still be materially reduced. They recommend however that no further action should be taken in this matter, until the arrival of the new Tug steamer now expected to replace the *Hugh Lindsay*.

TELEGRAPH TO FEROZEPORE.

Upon the 11th June your Committee addressed Sir Robert Montgomery through the Chairman, upon the importance of extending the telegraph line from Lahore to Ferozepore. The subject obtained the favourable consideration of the Punjaub Government, and the establishment of the line in question has been recommended to the Supreme Government.

BONDED WAREHOUSES.

The necessity of providing Bonded Warehouses for accommodating the increasing commerce of Kurrachee, was brought to the attention of the Government, in April 1862 by a letter addressed by Messrs. Volkart Brothers to the Collector of Customs, and forwarded by that Officer to the Commissioner. The subject having been referred to the Bombay Government, a report was called for, and the opinions of the Chamber were requested. These were promptly furnished and the establishment of Bonded Warehouses at the Upper Bunder strongly recommended. It was finally arranged that the Godowns of such merchants as had goods to place in bond, should be duly licensed upon application to the Collector of Customs, and it is to be hoped that the Government will supplement this concession by the erection of suitable warehouses in the locality pointed out by the Chamber.

ADULTERATION OF PRODUCE.

The serious injury to the trade of this port, caused by the native practice of adulterating most descriptions of produce by mixing various qualities together, and by throwing in dust and refuse, has again engaged the earnest attention of your Committee. On the 28th July, a letter was addressed to the Commissioner in Sind expressing the conviction of the Chamber that frauds of such magnitude ought not to go altogether unpunished, and suggesting that the sanction of Government should be publicly extended to the standard adopted by the Chamber on the 5th March 1862, and that copies should be sent to the Deputy Collectors throughout Sind, with instructions to use every effort to prevent adulteration. Particulars with regard to the extent of the adulteration referred to having been requested by Government, the same were embodied in a letter addressed to the Commissioner on the 20th September, which will be found in the appendix, and in which the subject is treated at some length. No government action resulted from these representations, and there can be no doubt that although the evil complained of is great, and its effects upon the trade of the port most injurious, it is easier to indicate the disease than to point out an efficient remedy. The same subject has during the year obtained the attention of the Legislative Council of Bombay, and the Cotton Frauds Bill, recently passed by that body, will doubtless do much to check the suicidal practice of adulteration, so far as that particular article is concerned. Your Committee can see no reason why, if the principle that fraudulent adulteration of produce is punishable by fine and imprisonment, be admitted with respect to Cotton, some decided measures should not be taken by the Government with regard to seeds, grain, and wool, which until within the last year have formed the staple articles of export from Kurrachee.

DIRECT POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH ADEN.

The importance securing a direct postal communication with Aden has also engaged the attention of your Committee during the year, and a memorial was addressed to Sir Charles Wood on the subject last July. (a copy being sent to Sir Robert Montgomery) but no reply has yet been received from the Secretary of State.

PILOT FEES AND REGISTRATION ON THE INDUS.

On 29th of July the Commissioner in Sind forwarded for the opinion of the Chamber a draft Act of the Legislative Council for the registration of vessels and levy of pilot fees on the river Indus. This was circulated for the purpose of collecting the opinions of individual members, which appeared to be extremely unfavourable to the passing of the bill without considerable emendation, and your committee are pleased to record that upon these opinions being communicated to the Government, another bill was immediately substituted, which entirely met the views of the Chamber.

THE TELEGRAPH.

The highly unsatisfactory and disgraceful condition of the telegraph line between Kurrachee and Bombay has not only attracted the earnest attention of your Committee, but has been the theme of constant remarks in the public papers, and the cause of great inconvenience and annoyance to almost all classes of the public. A letter was addressed to the Commissioner last September, urging the necessity of adopting some means for removing the cause of these complaints, and the subject was at once taken up by Mr. Mansfield, who addressed the Supreme Government in a letter which has the cordial approval of your Committee. No results whatever have followed. The apathy of the Supreme Government or the injurious effects of the centralization system, which removes the telegraphs from the control of local officers, and entrusts the management of the whole system to an official at Calcutta, have prevented any reform, and the state of our telegraphic communications with Bombay continues almost as bad as before. Interruptions are so frequent that the line is for practical purposes almost useless, and the evil is intensified by circumstances which, although not quite so prominent during the last few months, excited considerable attention during the early part of the year. It has been several times remarked that interruptions are reported on the line just after the arrival of the mail steamers at Bombay or at Galle. The consequence is that messages for the Chamber, and private advices to European Merchants, do not come to hand for some days afterwards. This however does not generally prevent full and detailed information from reaching the native community, who contrive in some manner to become conversant with the state of the English markets in spite of the interruption; and in almost every case it has been observed that, although commercial messages for the Chamber are supposed to take precedence of others, the native dealers in the Bazaar are, after the arrival of the mail in Bombay or Galle, in the receipt of telegraphic intelligence hours before any news reaches the Chamber. These circumstances point, in the opinion of your Committee, to an organised system of criminal practices, which can only be exposed and rooted out by a searching and rigorous enquiry on the part of the Government.

The state of the Telegraph to Bombay ought, in the opinion of your Committee, to continue to engage the attention of the Chamber, and to form the subject of repeated remonstrances to government until some improvement results. Nothing beyond a considerable amount of local inconvenience is as yet caused by the miserable state of the line; but the progress of the Mekran telegraph gives good ground for hoping that Kurrachee will shortly become the point for the receipt and despatch of all telegraphic communications, from and to England, and the continent of Europe. When this is brought about the line between this port and Bombay will become the most important in India, and it is not only expedient, but absolutely essential, to make it thoroughly efficient. The nature of the country between Kurrachee and Bombay is doubtless unfavorable for telegraphic purposes, but these difficulties are not insurmountable, nor do they form a sufficient ground for the apathy of the Director General of Telegraphs. It is matter for consideration whether a submarine cable, which would find an admirable resting place on the sandy and muddy banks at the mouth of the Indus, and which could not be cut or interfered with by natives or others, is not the best means of securing reliable and uninterrupted communication with Bombay.

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES.

The want of a proper arrangement for cashing Government Currency Notes on application, and the inconvenience thereby resulting to all classes of the community, have formed the subject of correspondence with the local government; but as yet no measures have been adopted for removing the evil complained of. The Chairman's letter to the Commissioner in Sind, dated January 31, 1863 (which will be found in the Appendix) has been forwarded for the consideration of the Bombay Government; but no reply has been received. This subject is one which your Committee trust will receive the continued attention of the Chamber. There can be no doubt that the want of proper arrangements for cashing government notes in Kurrachee, and other remoter portions of the Bombay Presidency, has resulted from the enormous extent of country included in the Bombay circle of Issue. In Bengal and Madras, the Circles for the issue of currency notes are of moderate size, and in accordance with the provisions of the Currency Act; and were the same principle adopted on this side of India little difficulty would be experienced in providing a reverse of bullion at the several Treasuries or agencies of issue, sufficient to meet the probable demands of the public.

Correspondence upon other subjects connected with the trade of the port, and the interests of the mercantile community, will be found in the appendix.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

Turning to matters of public interest less immediately connected with the Chamber, the prospects for the future are eminently satisfactory. The project of connecting

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

Kurrachee with the Indus at Jerruck, by means of a navigable canal, has, it is true, been temporarily postponed although there is little doubt that the undertaking will be eventually carried out; but on the other hand, the increase of traffic on the Sind Railway has shown conclusively that it only needs a proper and systematic improvement of our communications with the Punjab to enable Kurrachee to assume the position so long predicted for it, and to become the great shipping port for the vast extent of country watered by the Indus and its tributaries, as well as for the still undeveloped regions of Central Asia. The quantity of Cotton brought down by the rail especially is very large, and the rolling stock at the disposal of the Company is still far from being sufficient to accomodate the constantly increasing traffic. The gross receipts for the half year ending December 31st 1862 are estimated at 3½ lacs of Rupees, being an increase of upwards of 70,000 Rupees upon the previous half year; and although the large amount of capital expended on the line has prevented its being as yet remunerative to the shareholders, there seems reason to hope that within two years of the present time the Sind Railway will return at least 5 per cent per annum to its proprietors. A memorandum by the Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways in Sind, recently published by the Bombay Government, shows very clearly the rapid and continued increase in the traffic. The working expenses, which are very heavy, have been materially reduced, and are believed to be capable of still further reduction; while continual efforts are being made to supply waggons and rolling stock to meet the demands of the traffic. The Railway still consists of a single line with sidings, and is very imperfectly provided with station accommodation. The want of a proper terminus at Kurrachee is much felt, and the roadside stations, with the exception of Joongshaiee, afford no shelter to travellers, or accommodation of any kind. These matters will, it is to be hoped, receive early attention.

The steamers of the Indus Steam Flotilla, have been plying regularly on the river during the past year, in connection with the railway, and two boats belonging to the Oriental Inland Steam Company have also been employed in the same manner; but the quantity of cotton and other produce waiting for shipment on the banks of the river, is represented as being much greater than can be accommodated by these steamers. The project of supplementing the Flotilla by a line of railway from Hyderabad or Kotree to Mooltan has recently attracted considerable attention both here and in London, and there seems every reason to hope that this undertaking will be eventually carried out.

Although no progress has been made during the year with the intended restoration of the Red Sea Telegraph, the government line via the Euphrates Valley has made most satisfactory progress. The Coast line from Kurrachee to Guader was commenced last June, and has been completed in the short space of eleven months, in a manner which reflects infinite credit upon the superintendent Mr. Walton, and his subordinates. Telegraphic communication already exists between London and Bagdad, and when the latter point is connected with Guader, the line to England and the continent of Europe will be complete. The commencement and partial completion of this gigantic undertaking, constitutes an epoch in the history of India and of Kurrachee.

Among other matters which have marked the year just passed as one of considerable progress must be numbered the establishment of two Steam Hydraulic Cotton Presses, in lieu of the old hand presses which have been at work for some considerable time. The latter had been found wholly inadequate to meet the increasing requirements of the mercantile community and have been superseded by steam machinery, imported direct from England, and capable of turning out one hundred and fifty pressed bales each per day. Should the trade in cotton continue to increase, as there seems every probability of its doing, increased accommodation for pressing will doubtless be required.

The works for the improvement of the harbour have made satisfactory progress during the year. The stone groyne at the tail of Keamaree island is almost completed, and only a few more piles of the Napier Mole bridge require to be driven. The north wall of the native jetty has also been completed, and the traffic on the Bunder has been considerably lightened by allowing native boats to discharge their cargoes at the wall; which has been accomplished without interfering with the progress of the south wall or the bridge. A branch line of railway has been constructed to China Creek, and the works for closing this inlet commenced. So far the effect of the new works appears satisfactory. The bar at the mouth of the harbour has deepened considerably, although some temporary inconvenience has been caused by the filling up of the existing channels. Every thing goes to show that a new channel, better, straighter, and deeper than either of the old ones will be eventually formed, and the general depth of water in the harbour has been materially increased.

LANCASHIRE DISTRESS.

The distressed condition of the operatives in Lancashire has engaged the attention of your Committee, and a meeting to consider the propriety of raising a subscription for their relief was called on the 15th of September. Owing to various accidental causes the attendance was small, but about Rs. 2,750 was subscribed on the spot, and lists were subsequently circulated among the mercantile community and the public in general, inviting contributions. The result was not quite what had been hoped for, but the sum of £750 has been remitted to England in two instalments, and about £150 more will be despatched as soon as possible.

TRADE OF THE PORT.

With regard to the general trade of the port, the statistics with which your Committee have been favored by the Collector of Customs, exhibit a very remarkable increase, during the official year ending on the 30th April 1863. The total value of the trade of Kurrachee as exhibited in the Custom-house returns for the year 1861-62 was about 3 millions sterling, while during the year 1862-63, it had risen to 5½ millions or Rs. 55,304,126, being an increase over the preceding year's trade of Rs. 25,638,853 or no less than 86½ per cent. Upwards of 13 millions of this enormous increase is due to the export of cotton of which staple not a single bale was exported two years ago. The following table showing the value of cotton (as entered at the Custom-house) exported during three succeeding years, will exhibit this increase more clearly:—

1860-61	Rs.	85,690
1861-62		1,191,974
1862-63		14,393,483

It would not be fair to conclude from the above that thirteen times as much cotton was exported during 1862-63, as during the preceding year, the price of the staple having ruled during the latter period nearly twice as high as during the former; but after making due deductions for this difference in value, enough remains to show how enormously the demand for cotton in England, caused by the cessation of the American supply, has affected the trade of our port. A very large proportion of the cotton shipped during the past year was sent to Bombay in native boats and on native account. The better descriptions of Sind Cotton and the finer kinds grown in the Derajat, have been largely employed in Bombay for adulterating Dhollera, Dharwar and Oomrawuttee cotton; but it is presumed that this practice will be checked to some extent by the Cotton Frauds Prevention Bill recently passed by the Bombay Council. The bulk of the direct exports to England has consisted of the short stapled and inferior cotton grown in the neighbourhood of Ferozepore and Umritsir. Sind and Mooltan cottons, although costing here 5 or 6 Rupees per maund more than Umritsir, and of much superior quality, hardly fetch any better prices in the English market: all descriptions of cotton shipped at Kurrachee being classed indiscriminately as "Scinde." There is therefore little or no inducement to ship a good article, the lower priced varieties being the only descriptions which pay exporters.

The quantity of *Wool* and *Oil seeds* shipped during the year 1862 shows a gratifying increase over the preceding twelve months. In the Chamber of Commerce circular for January 1862, the statement of Exports, which is compiled from the Custom House manifests, shows the following contrasts between the shipments of these staple articles of export in the year 1861 and 1862:—

		1861	1862
Wool	bales	862	1,658
Rapeseed	cwts.	99,681	112,900
Gingelly seed	cwts.	85,599	371,218

The increase in the quantity of Gingelly exported is remarkable. The greater portion of this description of seed is sent to the French market, and upwards of 111,000 cwts. more have gone forward since the beginning of the current year.

Intimately connected with the trade interests of the port is the possession of adequate banking facilities, and your Committee are pleased to have to record the establishment at Kurrachee, within the last few months, of branches of the Bank of Bombay, and of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. A new Banking Corporation under the name of the Sind and Punjab Bank has recently been formed in London, and it is proposed to establish branches at all the principal towns in the two provinces.

Your Committee trust that the establishment of direct steam communication with Aden or Suez will continue to receive the attention of the Chamber, and that no opportunity will be lost of urging the same upon the attention of government. A Railway along the Valley of the Indus, and a line of powerful steamers from this port to Aden, would give a powerful impetus to the prosperity both of Sind and Kurrachee, and the probable construction of the Mooltan Railway at not very distant date, will remove the only drawback to the Indus Valley route to the Punjab and the North Western Provinces. Nothing would tend so much to bring about this desirable consummation, as well as other valuable reforms, as the annexation of the province of Sind to the Punjab; and it is matter for earnest consideration whether it is not the duty of the Chamber to give expression to the almost unanimous opinion in favor of such a measure which prevails among intelligent persons in this province. Although many important reforms have been introduced into the administration of Sind during the last two years, and the government of the province assimilated in most important particulars to that prevailing in the regulation provinces; yet it must be evident to every one that Sind has no natural connection with the Bombay Presidency, from which indeed it is separated by a wide extent of desert country and an independant native state; while on the other hand its interests are almost identical with those of the Punjab and its geographical connection no less obvious. The bulk of the exports from Kurrachee come from or pass through the Punjab, and the two provinces are watered by the same great system of rivers which find an outlet in our immediate neighbourhood. The junction of the two provinces moreover would materially facilitate the construction of the proposed Indus Valley Railway. One of the difficulties in the way of carrying out this most important undertaking consists in the fact that under present circumstances the line would pass through two separate governments. This difficulty would be entirely removed by the annexation of Sind to the Punjab. The government of the Punjab has always been distinguished for activity and progress. Red tape and conventionalism are alike habitually disregarded when important interests are at stake; and a prompt and liberal assistance is always afforded to commercial enterprise. The same can hardly be said of the Bombay Government, and the commercial interests of the Presidency are dissimilar from or utterly opposed to ours. Anything which tends to stimulate commercial activity in either the Punjab or Sind, reacts favorable upon the sister province; whereas the prosperity of Kurrachee is to no small extent dependent upon attracting to its natural outlet a portion of the traffic which for want of proper facilities has hitherto set towards the older port of Bombay. The importance therefore of being placed under the same government as a province all whose interests are identical with ours, can hardly be over-rated.

The Monthly Price Current and Market Report published by the Chamber has been issued regularly during the past year, and has now a circulation of upwards of 500 copies.

The Treasurer's accounts show a balance of Rs. 1,171-15-2 to the Credit of the Chamber on the 30th April 1863.

Kurrachee, May 21st, 1863.

FRANCE.

From the Correspondent of the Times, April 29.

PARIS, THURSDAY, *April 23*, 7 A.M.

THE Bishop of Orleans, Monseigneur Dupanloup, has just published a little pamphlet, which he calls *A Warning to Youth and to Fathers of Families*. Though nothing could be more natural than for a prelate, who is so much looked up to in France, to admonish those whom he considers as committed to his pastoral care; yet this performance, while it calls forth the approbation of one section of politicians, has been received with a vigorous burst of indignation by another. The one exalts it as an admirable specimen of unanswerable reasoning; the other denounces it as "a manœuvre of the sacristy."

The real cause of this conflict is the coming election to the French Academy, where there are two seats vacant—the first, by the demise of the famous *savant*, M. Biot, who died about a year ago at an advanced age; and the second by that of Duke Pasquier, who, though no *savant*, filled a prominent place under various Governments, the first dating before the great Revolution, and whose life closed at a still greater age in the summer of last year. The person whose name was put forward by his friends to take the *fauteuil* of M. Biot was M. Littré. M. Lettré is a man of considerable literary and scientific attainments; but his chief claim to the honour he aspires to is his proficiency in philological studies. He has been for 20 years engaged in the composition of an historical dictionary of the French language; and it was not unreasonably supposed that the leraned body, whose chief attribution is to watch over the purity of the vernacular idiom, would readily open its doors to him. An ecclesiastic named Gratry, member of the Oratorium of the Immaculate Conception, and author of several works on philosophy and theology said to be highly esteemed, was at one moment thought of as the competitor of M. Littre; but as his chance of success seemed doubtful, he withdrew from the contest. Count de Carne, the author of various productions, literary, political, and historical, and a member of the Chamber of Deputies under Louis Philippe, took his place, and, I believe, still stands as the candidate of the Conservative and "Clerical" party in opposition to M. Littré. It is clearly though not avowedly, with the view of supporting M. de Carné, and, of course, opposing M. Littre, that the Bishop of Orleans has published his pamphlet.

A slight glance at the religious, social, and political tendencies of M. Littre will explain the reason of the Bishop's opposition. M. Littre, who is claimed as an ultra-Democrat, was for some years a leading writer in the *National* newspaper, the organ of the Republican party, which ceased to appear after the *coup d'etat* of 1851. The works, however, to which he owes his chief notoriety are those which he has written in defence of the "Positivism" of Auguste Comte, a system composed of the doctrines of Fourier St. Simon, and Hegel; and of which M. Littre is the most ardent advocate and the most eloquent exponent. What the Bishop of Orleans thinks of these strange doctrines may be gathered from this passage:—

"A school has arisen in our days which, not content with attacking Christianity, Jesus Christ, and the Church; not content with denying every dogma and all revealed morals, saps natural morals, and does not shrink from professing materialism and atheism. Doubtless, since the most noble intellects of our age have raised the standard of a spiritualized philosophy; since Christianity resuscitated among us has restored to these words, 'God, the soul, immortality, religion'—their more elevated sense and their beauty—the men I speak of do not venture to accept for themselves the denomination of materialist and atheist. That impiety in all its naked hideousness seems to frighten them; but if they recoil at the name, they do not recoil at the thing itself. The truth is, their systems are at the bottom the negation of God. Had doctrines like these been kept locked up in their own hearts, or had they contented themselves with giving them publicity in special works, purely of erudition, little might be said; but, no; tis in public lectures, in books of the most elementary form, in works intended for youth and become classic that they progagate these theories, and every day there are fresh and more numerous victims. Not only because of the task which for two years and more I have imposed on myself, of perusing, deliberately and quietly, so many volumes and pamphlets of all sorts in which these errors swarm,—not only because of the sorrow I feel in reading these insults to common sense, to reason, to truth, to the soul, to God, to Jesus Christ, to our hopes in a future existence, to the dearest and noblest aspirations of humanity; but also because of my involuntary terror at these audacious denials, at this total dissolution of human belief, at this abyss in which reason, religion, and society are attempted to be buried,—I believe that nothing I have ever done has cost me more pain than what I am now doing."

The Bishop denies that his "Warning" has been written solely for the object of excluding M. Littre from the Academy:—

"It will be said, perhaps,—for what will not be said?—that I have taken up my pen to prevent this or that candidate from entering the Academy, on this or that person from becoming a candidate. This does not trouble me much. It will be sufficient for people who know me, and who read what I have written, to feel that my motives are of another kind. Yet even on this point I will say what I think. It is impossible for any one to suppose that I have such power; but I declare unhesitatingly that if I had the power I should use it. Why? Precisely because I value the Academy too highly; because I look upon it as placed upon an eminence whence doctrines descend with more effect; because I do not desire to see the proselytism of error—and of such errors!—receive so lofty a sanction. I admit that the French Academy is not a school of theology, any more than society itself is; and no one expects that he shall meet in it only men of his own opinions. No one can have much experience in life, and no one can be truly Christian who is incapable of affection towards persons whose opinions he differs from. But this is not the question. I content myself with saying that the Academy is too highly honoured in Europe for those who respect it not to feel poignant sorrow in seeing atheism installed there. I will add but one word while regetting that I have gone to much length in these preliminary explanations; but if I have been wanting in the delicate susceptibilities of fraternal courtesy and respectful charity to any I should reproach myself. If I am not mistaken, the very writers whom I oppose will be the last to accuse me; and for two reasons. No doubt they are my colleagues; but I also am their colleague, and if this quality has not prevented them from attacking my faith it cannot prevent me from defending it. I confine myself now to asking them one question, and they are perfectly free—nay, I entreat them—to answer it. I have read their works, and I believe in my inmost conscience that their theories tend to destroy the belief in God, in the soul, in a future life, and in moral law. If this to be not so, let them rise up and say so. I never yet experienced so much heartfelt joy as I shall feel at their victorious refutation of my assertion."

The *Gazette de France* gives some passages from the "politique positive" of M. Littre's Master in Philosophy Comte, which Bishop Dupanloup could hardly have mentioned particularly, and which cannot well bear translatino. "The atheism of this school," it says—

"Is abundantly demonstrated by the illustrious Prelate. What his eloquent pen has only indicated is the new religion which the Positivists try to found; but what he has voluntarily omitted or kept in reserve are the inconceivable follies, which are developed at great length in the volumes of Mr. Comte, the founder of the school. It is well, since the question is raised by the pretensions of M. Comte's successor, to set before the public the doctrines which, in the person of M. Littre, demand the sanction of the highest literary honour of our country.

The *Temps* concludes an article on the subject with these words:—

"Monseigneur Dupanloup has not reflected on the position in which he places the Academy. The election of M. Littre was secure, as every one well knew. What is now about to take place in the election of Thursday next? If the Academy perseveres in its intention and elects M. Littre, its vote, purely literary, as it ought to be, will assume a religious and theological character, and all owing to the episcopal pamphlet. If on the contrary, the Academy gets alarmed at the noise made by Monseigneur Dupanloup, if it bows the head and submits to the will of a member who introduces sacerdotal pretensions into a literary society, then the character of the Academy is lost, and for the future no one can contend for one of the armchairs without bringing his ticket of confession. Neither has Monseigneur Dupanloup reflected more seriously on the position in which he places himself. No election can henceforth take place at the Academy without his being obliged to give his opinion, and, as his silence would necessarily pass for approbation, the pious Bishop will see himself bound to object to all whom the Church condemns. Let a Protestant like M. Guizot present himself, or a doubter like M. Saiute-Beuve, a writer who works for the theatre like M. Augier, a free narrator like M. Merimee, and it will be necessary for Monseignour Dupanloup to oppose all those candidateships under pain of exciting a belief that the errors of those gentlemen are indifferent to him; that they are not mortal for men's souls, and that a person may be, for instance, a Protestant or a dramatic author without damning himself. There is not one of the arguments which Monseigneur Dupanloup uses against M. Littre that may not be applied to three-fourths of the members of the Academy; for, once more, it is orthodoxy which it is wished to impose as the rule of the Assembly, and orthodoxy cannot be divided."

A considerable addition has been made by order of the Emperor to the Château of Ecouen, converted into a boarding-school for the education of the daughters of members of the Legion of Honour. On the north side of the château is a terrace which commands one of the finest views of the neighbourhood of Paris, but it looks on a private property which formerly belonged to the château, but which was separated from it during the Revolution. To remedy this inconvenience, the Chancellor of the Legion of Honour was authorized by the Government to purchase this property and to annex it to the château.

The château of Ecouen, one of the last existing baronial residences in the neighbourhood of Paris, belonged to the Montmorancies for nearly 500 years. The building, as it is at present, was rebuilt in the 16th century by the direction of the Constable Anne de Montmorency, after a design by Bullant. It forms a quadrilateral composed of four buildings enclosing a large courtyard. A turret is erected at each of the angles, and the whole is surrounded by a dry ditch. It was at the Chateau of Ecouen that the infamous edict was signed, in 1595, inflicting the punishment of death on Lutherons. This property was confiscated by the Crown in 1632, after Marshal de Montmorency was decapitated at Toulouse. According to a legend of the 17th century, Louis XIII. having come there to pass some time imagined at nightfall that he saw the Marshal's spectre. "Let us quit this place," said the King to his attendants, "I will not sleep here," and he left immediately. It was in consequence of this event that the King made a present of the estate of Ecouen to the Duchess of Angouleme, from whom it passed by descent to the House of Conde.

M. Constant Say, an eminent manufacturer in Paris, assembled his workmen on the 17th of February last, on the occasion of his having received promotion in the Legion of Honour. He told his men that he was determined to encourage industry and perseverance among them, and for that purpose he would pay to each of them, on his having completed 15 years' service, a sum of 500f.; and he added that his rewards should not rest there, and that very shortly he would announce to them his resolution. M. Say, according to his promise, again assembled his operatives a few days since, and announced to them that, on consideration he had resolved to allow in future—first, a sum of 500f. to every workman having served 15 years without interruption, or 20 years with interruption; secondly, a life annuity of 300f. to every workman having served 20 years without interruption, or 25 years with interruption, on condition of their continuing to work in his factory; thirdly, that this pension of 300f. should be raised to 500f. when the workmen should be no longer able to work in consequence of age or infirmity. M. Say has at present 480 operatives in his employment who have served him for periods varying from 15 to 28 years.

Admiral Hamelin, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour, who has been seriously ill for some time past, is now in a state to leave but little hope of recovery.

The steamer Panama leaves forthwith for Mexico with troops on board. The accounts from Vera Cruz describe the health of the French army as very satisfactory.

The *Journal des Debats* has received a second warning for an article by M. Prevost Paradol on the elections. The *Journal des Villes et Compagnes* has received a first *avertissement* for an article by M. Hervè on the elections.

THE BATTLE OF CHARLESTON AND IRONCLAD SHIPS.

(*From the Times, April 30.*)

THE Battle of Charleston is producing an effect exactly like that of the Battle of Hampton Roads. We are once more appealing to American experience, and pointing our own debates by conclusions drawn from the realities of modern war. The Battle of Hampton Roads taught us that an iron-cased ship might demolish a wooden squadron; the Battle of Charleston now teaches us that Ironclads, though immeasurably superior to wooden vessels, are of various qualities, and that some of them, at any rate, have very serious defects. In fact, the revelations have not come a day too soon.

"It is an extraordinary thing," and Sir J. Elphinstone, in introducing his motion, "that with the skill in shipbuilding which the Americans undoubtedly possess they have not yet succeeded in constructing one serviceable iron-clad ship." This, according to our estimate of quality, is undoubtedly the fact, but the explanation is to be found in the very circumstances which occasioned the debate. It is quite true that the Americans, though untrammelled by any traditions of routine and utterly regardless of expense, have not built any Ironclad on a satisfactory model; but it is also true that their iron fleet is a fleet not of the future, but of the present, and this fact explains the other. If we, who began this were long before the Americans, are at this moment so far from any recognized proficiency that Sir James Elphinstone can propose a Commission to inquire into the best way of proceeding, what must be the position of a people who have had to send whole squadrons to sea without time for experiment or research? We know by our own rate of progress what are the difficulties in the way of perfection, and we can therefore form a good idea of the imperfection which the Americans have been compelled to put up with. The Ironclads sent into action at Charleston were only contracted for 12 months ago, whereas we have spent more than twice that time in essays and experiments, without satisfying ourselves even to the extent of first principles. We are still inquiring into the best forms of iron plating, and the best backing for the plates to rest upon. We have vast manufactories established for the sole purpose of rolling iron plates. We have fresh trials at Shoeburyness every week, and all the science of the kingdom is brought to bear upon the question. A question, however, it still remains for us, whereas the Americans were forced to solve it, one way or another, without the respite of an hour. How they did this, we all know. They were so enraptured with the timely exploits of the Monitor, their first production, that, as they must have Ironclads of some kind, they determined to have them all Monitors together. Of the nine ships composing the Charleston squadron seven belonged to the batch of Monitors ordered immediately after the success of the original vessel; one was on a different model, but still a turret-ship, while one, and one only, as it now appears, was a broadside port-ship. This is how the Federal Navy was designed; it has now been brought to the test of hard service, and "what," asks Lord C. Paget, "is the news we get from Charleston?" To that question we can give some reply.

And, first, it deserves to be noticed that the quality originally claimed for iron-cased ships—that of defensive strength—was fully developed even in these imperfect specimens. Let no one forget that the American Ironclads, though repulsed and disabled, did bring their crews in safety out of a tremendous fire with scarcely the loss of a man. It is impossible to read the accounts of the action without a belief that no wooden ships could have survived the ordeal. The attacking vessels, too, could no doubt have run the gauntlet of the forts had there been no obstructions in mid channel, but the stoppage thus contrived proved fatal to them. The plan of the attack proposed that the Ironclads should run boldly between the batteries to the right and left of the channel, knock Fort Sumter to pieces, and then dictate the capitulation of Charleston as it lay under their guns. But when they were brought to a pause, though for a few minutes only, these calculations were all deranged, and the fight became strangely unequal. The Confederate forts mounted, we are told, 300 guns, whereas the Ironclads had but 32 between them. These, it is true, were enormous pieces, comprising seven 15-inch guns 22 11-inch, and three rifled 200-pounders, throwing a combined broadside, if we may use the expression of *six tons* of iron. Still, one against ten is an unequal match, as the event showed, and the first reflection, therefore, suggested by this story is that vessels carrying only two or three guns each run great risk of being overpowered by the triple broadsides of a fort. A very large shot or shell successfully planted in a floating vessel may silence her, but a fort is less vulnerable; and it seems that any one of the heavy batteries in Charleston Harbour could have found occupation enough for the whole squadron of Ironclads. But this squadron had also casualties of its own, and, as they were apparently incidental to its very character, they deserve particular attention. Sir James Elphinstone remarked in the debate that defective power of steerage was the blot in our new ships. It was replied that a remedy had been devised for this defect; but we cannot avoid observing that this very fault told fatally against the American Ironclads. The Ironsides, the flagship of the squadron, was actually obliged to renounce the idea of getting into action, and after several ineffectual attempts she reluctantly retired to save herself from wreck. Thus the heaviest vessel, carrying 16 guns out of the whole 32, was lost to the squadron. After firing a single broadside against Fort Moultrie she drifted out of the harbour again, and left the work to her consorts. Each of these, however, suffered in the same way, though to a less extent. Though not quite unmanageable, they were all unwieldy, and this apparent characteristic, therefore, of iron cased ships deserves the most careful consideration.

In the next place, a liability of a very serious kind has been found to attach to turret-ships, or ships in which heavy guns are made to revolve by machinery on fixed centres. It seems strange, after the event, that this risk should not have been readily foreseen, for it is of the most obvious and natural kind. These revolving guns entail a new class of machinery in the as a ship, and, therefore an additional hazard. Just screw may be damaged or a rudder damaged, so the machinery on which the guns work may be damaged, and with results equally formidable. Guns, in fact, on this system require to be steered, as it were, and the steerage power is lost when the gear is deranged. Two, at least, of the Charleston Ironclads were put *hors de combat* in this way. The impact of heavy shot on the turret threw the weight off the rails, as we may say, and neither, turret nor guns could be moved any more. In another case the single effective gun of a vessel was disabled by a shot at an early period of the action, so that in the end Admiral Dupont had probably not more than ten guns available against the tremendous batteries of Charleston. It seems as if the system of increasing the calibre and diminishing the number of guns may be carried too far; nor can we observe, indeed, that the prodigious shot used by the Federals produced any great effect. Whitworth guns of moderate calibre are specially mentioned, but not a word is there about the performance of the 15-inch cannon.

We must not conclude without a brief reference to the "obstructions" which brought the ironclads to a pause. These were so simply and naturally devised that a New York journal indicates, as a consoling lesson to be drawn from the affair, that "a cheap network of piles, old bulks, and chains" would render New York harbour impregnable to all the Ironclads of Europe. The Confederate engineers had anticipated, by concerted arrangements, the risks attaching to all steamships in action. They had taken care that every vessel entering the harbour should "foul her screw," not necessarily in her own rigging shot overboard, but in heavy fishing-nets, buoyed and weighted so as to stand perpendicularly for this very purpose. Then came, it is said, the torpedoes though nothing was actually heard of these machines and then the more material impediments of hulks and piles. The result, however, was that the Ironclads were delayed at an appointed spot for just 30 minutes and in those 30 minutes they were utterly defeated. This is "the news we get from Charleston." It should teach us to look narrowly to the machinery of turret-ships, to think twice before we pronounce a 300-pounder superior to five 70-pounders, and, above all, to reconsider our judgment in the question of Forts against Ironclads.

THE OPINIONS OF THE JUDGES IN THE CASE OF CAMPBELL v. SPOTTISWOODE.

(*From the Times, April 20.*)

THE Lord Chief Justice said they were all of opinion that there ought to be no rule. The article, said his Lordship, is undoubtedly libellous. It imputes to the plaintiff that he has acted as an impostor, and that he inserted fictitious correspondence with a view to induce persons to subscribe to newspapers. The is a most serious imputation, but it is said that the previous announcements of the plaintiff were open to public comment; and I quite concur in that view, and think they were fairly open to ridicule. But the line must be drawn between hostile criticism upon a man's public conduct and the motives by which he may be supposed to have been actuated. You have no right to impute to a man whose conduct you assail, and who may be fairly open to your attacks, base, sordid, and dishonest motives, unless there is so much ground for the imputation that a jury shall think, not only that you had a honest belief in the truth of your statements, but that your belief is not without foundation. Now, in this instance it turned out that the charges were wholly and utterly without foundation. It may be that the Doctor, in addition to religious zeal, may not have been wholly insensible to the collateral object of promoting the circulation of his paper. But there was no foundation for saying that he had assumed the character of an impostor, and that he had resorted to false devices to induce persons to subscribe to his newspapers. That being so, the defendant took his stand upon the ground of privilege, and asserted that because he had a *bonâ fide* belief that the statements were true, therefore he was not liable for the libellous imputations he had made. I cannot assent to that doctrine. It was competent to the defendant to denounce the Doctor's scheme; and perhaps he might have suggested that the effect would only be to put money into his own pocket. But he went beyond that, and suggested that he was actuated only by the desire of doing so, and that he resorted to fraudulent means of doing so, and that was going much further than the law has ever before been carried. None of the cases cited seem to me to go so far, and I have commented upon them in the course of the argument to show that they did not. It is said that it is for the interests of society that men's public conduct should be criticized without any other limits than those of honest belief. But we have all an equal interest in the maintenance of the public character of public men, and public affairs never could be conducted by men of honour with a view to the welfare of the country if we were to sanction attacks upon them destructive of their honour and character, and made without any foundation. If a jury should find not only that the attack was honest, but also well-founded, then it would not be liable to action. But we should not be laying down the law according to what it has been understood to be, and as it is essential to the best interests of society that it should be, if we were to say that because a public writer fancies the conduct of a public man is open to suspicion he may assail his character and drag him into the mire. In this case the jury could not have been asked with any hope of success to say that there was any foundation for the imputations, and I, therefore am clearly of opinion that the verdict for the plaintiff must stand, and that there should be no rule.

Mr. Justice Crompton said he was of the same opinion, and for the same reasons. It must be taken (he said) that the jury have found that the imputations made were not within the limits of fair comment. Now, nothing is more important than that fair and full latitude of public discussion should be allowed to public writers upon public questions. But it is always for the jury whether the comments have gone beyond the limits of what is fair. They do so if they impute bad motives or dishonest conduct, and then it is no excuse that the writer believed in the truth of what he wrote. It is no libel if it is within the range of fair comment—that is, if a person might fairly and *bonâ fide* write the article. But the *bonâ fides* assumes it is fair comment. It is said that their is a privilege, not to newspaper writers, but to the public in general, to make comments on the public acts of public men, provided it is not done maliciously. But by privilege I understand some particular immunity attaching to a particular class, or to persons in a particular position or having particular function—a privilege derived from the nature of that position or function, and in the nature of a private or peculiar right, as opposed to the rights possessed by the community at large. That is the nature of what the law deems a privilege, and no doubt when that really exists there is an exemption from legal liability in the absence of malice—that is to say, that whereas in other cases of libel it is not necessary to prove actual malice, in these cases of privilege it is necessary. But there is no such privilege here. It is not set up as the privilege of any particular person, or any particular class, or any particular position. It is a right set up for all persons in the nation to discuss public matters, and in so doing to defame individuals, provided it is not done maliciously; but no one can have a right on such a ground to go beyond the right of fair comment or discussion, and to publish what is defamatory merely because he believes it to be true. If this were so then any public man might be attacked with impunity, and have b se conduct imputed to him, without his having an opportunity of setting himself right. It is necessary to confine privilege to what the law has always confined it—cases of real necessity or duty, as in the case of a master giving a servant a character or of a person accusing another of a robbery. It is necessary to confine this privilege to cases of that kind, and it does not apply at all to cases like the present. The question is in such cases whether it is fair comment, and if not there is no privilege. In fact, although the word "privilege" is used in such cases in a popular sense, it does not properly apply in the sense of something privileged in the absence of actual malice. I therefore think that the verdict in this case was quite right, and that the finding of the jury, that the writer believed what he wrote to be true, affords no answer whatever. Now, I think that the case is so clear that we ought not to throw any doubt upon it even by granting a rule to have it discussed.

Mr. Justice Blackburn.—I also think that the case is so clear that we ought not to grant a rule. It is of considerable consequence to bear in mind that the question is not whether the publication is privileged or not, but whether it was or was not a libel. The word "privilege" is often used loosely and in a popular sense, as applied to matters which are not "privileged," properly speaking. But "privilege" means where a person stands in such a relation to the circumstances that he is excused for saying or publishing what would be in a stranger libellous and actionable. This was the case in "Beatson v. Skene" (5 *Hurlstone and Norman's Reports*), where there had been a military inquiry; and so in the case of "Eastwood v. Holmes" (1 *Foster and Finlason's Reports*), where there was an action against the *Athenæum* for publishing that the plaintiff had been party to an imposture. It may be that the learned judge—Mr. Justice Willes—believed there was a privilege of this kind. That is, where a person stands in such relation to the facts of the particular case that he is "privileged" in law; and therefore proof must be given in actual malice to make him liable. And if it could be shown that the writer stood in that position, then it would be necessary to prove such malice to render him liable. But no authority has been cited to show that the editor of a paper stands in any such peculiar position. He has a general right to comment upon public matters, and the plaintiff was open to such comment, as a person in a public position putting forth public proposals; just as in "Paris v. Levy" it was held that the advertisement was matter for public comment. It is a right common to all the world, but it is a right only to make fair and proper comments. So long as it is proper comment it is no libel. And the question was whether this article did exceed the limits of fair and proper comment upon the proposals of the plaintiff. No doubt that question would be for the jury. But from the course which the cause took at the trial it is obvious that the question was not really raised, for it was not disputed, that if the article conveyed the imputations complained of they went beyond the limits of fair comment; and that was the question, therefore, left to the jury, whether they had that meaning. It was indeed found that the writer honestly believed the truth of what he wrote; but I do not think that alters the case so as to make the article no libel. It may sometimes be an element in the case, as in "Turnbull v. Bird," where it seems to have been taken for granted that if there was anything in the Roman Catholic religion which could fairly be supposed to render it likely that the plaintiff should commit the acts suggested, it might fairly be brought forward, and the Lord Chief Justice therefore left it to the jury whether the defendant fairly and honestly believed it to be so. But he does not lay it down that the publication was privileged in the strict sense of that term, and therefore did not require evidence of actual malice. If he had so laid down the law I am sure it would have been wrong. But he did not (as I read the report) so lay down the law, neither did he say that a fair and honest belief, taken by itself, would give a privilege. No doubt the whole nature of the publications which have invited comment must be taken into account, but in this case there was nothing to justify the imputations made. And the question, therefore, was not of privilege at all, properly so called, but simply "libel or no libel;" that question was, as it appears to me, practically left to the jury, (though not expressly), and I think that their verdict was right, and ought not to be disturbed.

Mr. Justice Mellor.—I quite agree in the judgment of the Court. I should be unwilling to limit the full and fair right of the public press to comment upon and hold up to ridicule any scheme proposed, even under the guise of benevolence; but, giving all possible latitude to fair comment, when a writer imputes the putting forth of fictitious subscriptions in order to delude others to subscribe, he goes beyond the limit of fair comment or criticism, and then it becomes a libel. In this case the question, in my view, was simply "libel or no libel." With reference to the word privileged no action can be maintained, for the interests and exigencies of society demand that there should be free communication between parties who have a duty, either moral or legal to perform towards each other, as in the common case of master and servant, in which defamatory words are privileged unless proved to be malicious. But here there was no legal or moral duty on the writer. He had a right of free discussion, if he did not exceed the limit of fair comment. But he has exceeded those limits by the imputations he has made upon the plaintiff, and therefore he is liable to action. It would be very hard if it were not so, and if a libeller could defend himself merely by satisfying a jury that he believed what he wrote to be true. The person libelled could not then clear himself, and it would be said that although the jury had not, indeed, found that the imputations were true, they had found that they were well founded. The result would be very injurious to society and, so far as I am aware, this is the very first case in which such a defence has been ever set up. I therefore entirely concur in thinking that we ought to refuse a rule even to have the question discussed.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Saddlery, by McNaghten, of Glasgow.
Superior Hair Oil.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 3rd June 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

AN INVOICE OF FANCY GOODS, JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of fancy articles, consisting of fancy Looking Glasses on stands, and Glove Boxes, Letter Scales, with weights, Cork Screws, Cigar Stands, fancy Measuring Tape, Glass Inkstands, Toilet Glasses, with Bottles, Stereoscopes, fancy Hand Mirrors, Cigar Tubes, Paper Erasers, Penknives, Pencils, Scissors, Penholders, with Pencils and Penknives, Folding Telescope, a large size Opera Glass, with Leather Cover, &c. &c.

Also, 20 Crates of Earthenware.
25 Dozens Pale Sherry.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, at 4 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 4th June next, the Valuable Landed Property belonging to J. S. TATE, Esq., Civil Engineer, "Roseville Cottage," near the line of Railway between Khandalla and Lanowlee, with another Bungalow and Out-houses, and an extensive well, land, out garden well stocked with shrubs and plants, situated in a most healthy and cool situation, and there is a well of good water close by.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached, and Colored Piece Goods, Twists, &c. &c.

SALE OF SUGAR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the Musjeed Bunder, on account of the underwriters, landed ex *Edmondsbury*, from Mauritius:

M F
F S } 134 Bags Mauritius Sugar.
750
E N 55 Do. do.

SALE OF SHARES.

On FRIDAY the 5th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mayabhoy Pemabhoy, Esquire, on account of Nemchund Khoopchund, the mortgager.

5 Shares in the Royal Spinning and Weaving Company.

And by order of the Honorable Pemabhoy Hemabhoy Esquire, the following Shares—

On account of Dhunjee Dyal the mortgager.

1 Share in the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company.

On account of Merwanjee Framjee Dadyburjodna the mortgager.

1 Share in the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company.
2 Shares in the Throstle Mill Company.

On account of Shaw Pranjeewandass Doolubdass the mortgager.

1 Share in the Commercial Bank of India.
127 Shares in the Central Bank.
4 Shares in the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company.
2 Shares in the Throstle Mill Company.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PRINCES PATTERN PARK PHAETON.

A beautiful little Carriage of this form is for sale, warranted new, and direct from the Builders (Jno. Barton & Sons), is warranted strong, and of the best materials, and is recommended as a good description of conveyance for Poona in the approaching monsoon where strength and lightness in a conveyance is a great desideratum.

SHERRY.

Fine English-bottled Brown Dinner Sherry, at Rs. 15 per dozen. To close an account.

WINES.

Good Sherry ....Rs. 18 per doz.
Bernard and Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—
in quarts ....Rs. 13 per doz.

A few Iron letter Copying Presses, complete with Copying Book. Price Rs. 17-8 each to close an account.

Bombay, 3rd June 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of the late Captain H. H. ELLIOTT, 1st Lancers, a double Barrelled Rifle by Brown and Rodds, and a double Barrelled Gun by Westley Richards. Apply to RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

A small batch of fine Champagne Cognac, by Goudin Freres, at Rs. 24 per dozen. Sample Bottle may be had for Rs. 2 Cash.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare Glass Domes with stands, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

A few pair of Electro-plated Gig, Phaeton and Carriage Lamps, and patent new improved Revolver in case complete by Dean Adams and Dean.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June 1863.

Business Announcements.

JUST ARRIVED.—Silk and Alpacca Umbrellas from the best makers in London.

from the best makers in London	Rs. 4 to 12
Sponges	1 to 20
Hairbrushes (Gosnell & Co.)	3 to 5
Browne and White Turkish Towels (a dozen)	12 to 36
Fancy Looking Glasses assorted, of sizes and shapes	2 to 20
Thermometers	2 to 5

Writing Paper and Envelopes from De la Rue & Co. Apply to

ROSSELET & Co.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nic Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto. of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

THE undersigned having succeeded in getting severa instantaneous STEREOSCOPIC NEGATIVES from different points of view of the Steamer *Bombay Castle*, as she now lies on her side in the Bombay Dockyard, will be happy to supply the Public with prints from the same.

McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT.

PIANOS FOR SALE OR HIRE.—First-rate Pianos can be had at Mr. McCOMBIE and WRIGHT'S, either on sale or hire.

Wheatstone's Concertinas, of the best quality, for sale, also beautifully got-up German ones, at moderate prices.

Piano Hammer and Damper Cloth.

Kohler's Band Instruments, of the best quality, always on hand.

Metal Flutes, Electro-plated, very superior, also Wooden ones, with Pearl and German Silver Keys.

Oilman's Stores, of all kinds, always on hand.

A situation for a Band Master wanted. Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bomba —The Fort and Byculla.

October 16th 1862.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland" per Steamer *China*, the following, viz:—

Ladies' Crinoline Bonnets.
Boys' and Girls' Crinoline Hats.
Ladies' Black Straw Hats.
Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.
Black Spanish Lace Shawls.
Ladies' French Corsets.
White and Colored Feathers.
Hair Plaits.
Mohair Dresses *for Monsoon Wear*.
"*A very Choice Selection of French Flowers.*"
"*The New Cardinibus Collapsing Steel Petticoat.*"
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.

Mrs. LAKE begs to notify to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that they will always find a large and fashionable assortment of every requisite for Wedding and Mourning Orders at her Establishment, No. 7, Byculla Road.

N. B.—Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or no notice will be taken of them.

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, 21st May 1863.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER-MAKERS JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c.

T. B. & Co., receive from their House in London, a fresh supply almost every mail, and they trust the public will not hesitate to send them orders for any thing they may require in their line.

T. B. & Co., have on hand, Wristlets of good Gold, and the latest patterns, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solataires, Albert and Nelck Chains, Lockets, Vinegaretts, Match Boxes, Keys, Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Buckles, Mourning Rings.

Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs. Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Mug, with Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in one, with beautiful morocco case, lined with velvet and silk, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains.

Nicklesilver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

Best Gold Hunting Watches, Gentlemans.
Do. do. do. do. Ladies set with diamonds.
Do. Open faced, Ladies.
Do. Silver Hunting and open faced English and Geneva.
Do. German Silver Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies Companions, Portmonnaies, Ivory Pencil cases with knives attached, Purses, Back-combs, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Chuckmuck cases, Masonic Clothing and Jewellery, Small Horn Musical Boxes playing two tunes, Patent Petrolene Gas Lamps, Candle Sticks and Shades.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to 150.

Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells playing the following airs.

1. La Belle D'Orient Valse.	1. Fenella Valse.
2. In the Strand.	2. Spitzan Polka.
3. The Rataplan Polka.	3. Les Zouaves Quadrille.
4. La Traviata.	4. Le Barbier de [illegible]
5. Red, White and Blue.	5. Kitty [illegible] A Dreadful Story.
6. The Burlesque Galop.	6. Canz mein [illegible]

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Outstations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or reference for payment in Bombay.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co.,

Watch, Chronometer, and Clock-makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.

N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a first-class European Watch-maker, and guaranteed for 12 months after repair.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

PER "J. J. DUSSIMIER."—McCOMBIE AND WRIGHT, Mess and General Agents, have a fresh stock of—

MUMM'S VINE LEAF BRANDY.
MUMM'S first-class CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.
Apply at No. 1, Church Gate Street.

CHAMPAGNE IMPERIAL, FIRST QUALITY, JULES MUMM AND COMPANY, RHEIMS, Shipped by J. J. BORDES, ship owner and sole Importer Bordeaux.

The only genuine Champagne of this Brand for sale at the Godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT. Price Rs. 42 per Dozen.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c.:—

Cognac, real French,
Burgundy, Beaujolais.
Champagne, Ruinart's, in quarts and pints, 1858 Vintage.
Claret, Barton and Guestier's, Beychevelle.
Do. do. Chateau Leoville.
Sherry, Cortissos'.

Also, Westley Richard's new Breach-loading Rifles, with Cartridges and Ammunition for the same.

A few of Milner's Fire Resisting Safes, and Brown Brothers celebrated Iron Folding Chairs and Couches.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 21st May 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED can confidently recommend the following Wines, &c., just to hand:—

Very Superior Sparkling MOSELLE.
Do. do. CHAMPAGNE.
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry.
Do. Excellent Golden.
Do. Excellent Pale.
PORT, Old, very superior.
HOCK, Sparkling.
Do. Still.
CLARETS, good Breakfast and Dinner Wines.
MADEIRA, a Select Wine.
BURGUNDY, Red "Hermitage."
Do. do. "St. George."
VERMOUTH, Bitter.
BRANDIES, Sundry marks, well selected.
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of FOUR Dozen Quarts and SIX Dozen Pints.

5, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY.

BASS, AND CO.'S BEER IN WOOD of last October brew, just received, orders registered by

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co...at Rs. 36 per doz. quarts

CLARET.

St. Julien 1856. Montheuil Franc fils ainé		at Rs. 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858	Do.	30	do.	do.
Chateau Margaux 1856.	Do.	35	do.	do.
Do. 1858.	Do.	30	do.	do.
Fine Claret 1858. Aug. Meller & Co.		16	do.	do.
Chateau Milon Hernozant		16	do.	do.
Do. Leoville	Do.	22	do.	do.
Do. Lafitte	Do.	35	do.	do.

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

Blumeder Mosel. C. A. Kupferberg.		40	do.	do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—The following WINES, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne, in case containing			1 doz. each.
Moselle,	ditto	ditto	1 "
Sherry,	ditto	ditto	3 "
Claret,	ditto	ditto	2 "
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes			½ "

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing			3 doz. each.
Sherry,	ditto	ditto	3 "
Brandy,	ditto	ditto	1 "
Old Tom,	ditto	ditto	1 "
Whiskey,	ditto	ditto	1 "

W. NICOL & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—W. beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from MESSRS. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangement for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(*Of London Bordeaux and Rheims.*)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1 ......Black Capsule	35
	" Pts. " "	18
	No. 2 ......Blue " "	30
	" Pts. " "	16
	No. 3 ......Yellow " "	26
	" Pts. " "	14
	No. 4 ......Green " "	22
	" Pts. " "	12
	Medoc ......Red " "	17
	" Pts. " "	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co	38
	" " per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Brand C. & Co.	32
	" " per 2 dozen Pts.	34
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	" per 2 dozen Pts	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	" per 2 dozen Pts.	32
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	" per 2 dozen Pts.	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	" " per 2 dozen Pts	32
Port	Black Seal	28
	" " Pts.	15
	Red Seal	24
	" " Pts.	12
Sherry	Amontillado ......Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso	30
	Light Golden ......Green	28
	Pale ......Brown	26
	Pale ......Yellow	22
	Pale ......White	18
Cognac,	Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)	32
"	" (Yellow ")	26
Gin Old Tom		20
Whiskey, Sauc'el Malt		22
Rum, Old Jamaica		20
Curacoa	Brown ......in Glass Bottles	42
	" Pts.	21
	White ......Bottles	42
	" Pts.	21
Maraschino Di Zara		40
"	Pts.	21
Cherry Brandy		30
"	Pts.	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, April 1863.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.:—

		Rs.
SHERRIES—		
Black Seal.........Amontillado...........per dozen		28
Bronze do. } White do. } ......Good Dinner Wines...	"	24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	"	22
MADEIRA, very old	"	42
PORT—		
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ......Quarts	"	30
Do. Do. ......Pints	"	15
Red Seal ......Quarts	"	24
Do. Do. ......Pints	"	13
CLARET—		
Chateux Margux	"	34
Leoville	"	28
St. Julien	"	22
Medoc	"	16
CHAMPAGNE—		
Superior quality...A.DePaul......Quarts	"	40
Do. ...A.DePaul......Pints	"	21
Do. ...J.C. Morizet...Quarts	"	36
Do. ... do ......Pints	"	19
HOCK—		
Sparking and Still { Dembar & Jordan, Coblentz Rhine... }	"	38
MOSELLE do do.		
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	"	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do	"	18
CURACOA	"	42
MARASCHINO	"	40
CHERRY BRANDY	"	30
SPIRITS—		
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	"	"
Do. ...Julies Robins (30 year old)	"	50
Rum ....Fine old Jamaica...	"	20
Gin—Old Tom....Booth, London...	"	"
Do.........Hollands, in cases...	"	"
WHISKEY.........Glenlivet, Crabbie ...	"	21

BEER AND STOUT.

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Total amount of Life Premiums received during the year	264,378	14	1
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Number of New Policies issued 653, producing Annual Premiums to the Amount of	2,794	17	0
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Losses paid, and payable in respect thereof	4,638	6	8

The amount of Bonus applying to each Policy-holder entitled to participation in the Profits as above is now being calculated at the Chief Office, and will, when the particulars are received from London, be immediately communicated to those interested by printed circular.

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